REGISTERED No. 61—1871.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,257.—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, MAY 13, 1872. SUBSCRIPTION IN ADVANCE { FOR A YEAR .....Rs. 42 / FOR SIX MONTHS. ...Rs. 24 } Including Postage.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, in advance, for Town and Country, are now on the following reduced scale :—

One Year, in advance	Rs. 42
Half Year "	" 24
Three Months "	" 14
One Month "	" 5

For a Weekly Subscription, in advance, of Re. 1-8-0, the *Gazette* is now delivered each morning at any address in town, or posted free to any address Up-country.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do	" 2 8
Third do	" 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	" 0 2½ As.

or line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do	4½ " "
Third and succeeding	2½ " "

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—RUPEE 1.

ALL CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship BURMAH, 1,025 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander J. C. SHARP, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 18th May 1872, at 4 P.M.

	May 1872.		May 1872.
Leave BOMBAY	18	Leave Colombo	27
" Carwar	20	" Galle	28
" Mangalore*	21	" Negapatam	31
" Cannanore*	22	" Pondicherry	June 1
" Tellicherry*	23	" Madras	2
" Calicut*	23	" Cocanada	5
" Beypore*	25	" Visagapatam	6
" Narsakal	24	" Bimlipatam	6
" Cochin*	14	" Gopaulpore	7
" Alleppy*	25	" False Point	8
" Tuticorin	26	Arrive CALCUTTA	10

During the South West Monsoon, viz. from 18th May 1872, to the end of August it is uncertain whether communication can be maintained with the ports of Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin and Alleppy. The Steamers however will call at these ports weather permitting, but passengers for the Neilgherries may be landed at Narsakal six miles North of Cocanada from whence they may proceed by back water to stations on the Madras Railway.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussora, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 28 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, AL-MOHAMMERAH, and BUSSORAH.

The Steam-ship CASHMERE, 1,028 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander J. AYRES, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 24th May 1872, at noon.

	May 1872.		June 1872.
Leave BOMBAY	24	Leave BUSSORAH	12
Arrive Kurrachee	29	Arrive Fao	12
" Guadur	29	" Bushire	14
" Muscat	31	" Linga	17
" Bunder Abbas	June 1	" Bunder Abbas	18
" Linga	3	" Muscat	20
" Bushire	6	" Guadur	22
" Fao	8	Leave Kurrachee	24
Arrive BUSSORAH	9	Arrive BOMBAY	28

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

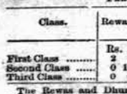
STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY from January 26th, at noon.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 510 Tons 120 H. P., Commander J. GAVIN, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 17th May, 1872, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.



STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—Steam Ferry Boats will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

FARES FROM BOMBAY TO

Class.	Bewas.	Dhurumtur.	Oorun.	Hog Island.	Oolwa.
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
First Class	2 0	1 0	2 0	2 0	3 0
Second Class	0 12	1 0	1 0	1 0	2 0
Third Class	0 8	0 8	0 8	1 0	1 8

The Bewas and Dhurumtur Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8 A.M., and Dhurumtur at 4 P.M. The Oorun, Hog Island, and Oolwa Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8-30 A.M., and Oolwa at 1 P.M. Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

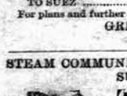
J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Meadow Street, Bombay.

WILSON LINE.

TO LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

MAY 20.



THE Fine New S.S. WALAMO, Captain OWEN, will be despatched as above. She carries a Surgeon and a Stewardess.

FARES.

TO LIVERPOOL (excluding Liquors)...	Rs. 500,	1st Class.
Do.	" 320,	2nd "
TO SUEZ	" 300,	1st "

For plans and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co., Bombay.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH RUSSIA, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE RUSSIAN STEAM NAVIGATION, TRADING, and ODESSA RAILWAY COMPANY have established a REGULAR SERVICE between ODESSA and BOMBAY.

In accordance with the above Notice, the Steam-ship NACHIMOFF, 400 Horse Power, 2,210 tons, Captain FORTOUNOFF, will be despatched from here on or about the 16th instant.

Cargo taken for Odessa, Constantinople, Aden, all Continental Ports in general, London and Liverpool.

Shippers to Russia are informed that from the 27th February 1871 a direct Goods Service by Rail has been established between Odessa, Moscow, and St. Petersburg at reduced rates.

For Freight and Passage apply to

H. BOMANJEE, TOUCHE, & Co.,

Agents, Russian Steam Nav., Trading, and Odessa Ry Co.

Bombay, 3rd May 1872.

"WILSON LINE."

LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

OTHELLO, 20TH MAY.

THIS Magnificent New Steamer, A 1 18 Years, 2,500 Tons Register, 2,000-Horse Power Effective, built expressly for the Indian Trade, will leave Bombay about the 20th May. The OTHELLO has splendid Cabin accommodation amidships, and a spacious and airy Saloon, 40 by 20 feet on the Upper Deck, with an overhanging Deck all round to secure protection from the sun. Everything has been done in the building of this Steamer for the comfort and health of Passengers. She is well ventilated, has a separate Sitting Saloon for Ladies, with adjacent Sleeping Cabins, Bath Rooms, Smoking House, Pianoforte, &c.

First Class	Rs. 500
Second Class	" 300

Early application for Passage should be made to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

N.B.—The following Steamers of the WILSON LINE will also have despatch about the dates named :—

WALAMO .....About 20th May.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The regular Steamers leave

GENOA on the 14th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGER RATES.

Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
To Aden	£22	£15	£4	
Suez	32	21	9	Including Wines. Without Food.
Portsaid	33	24	9	
Alexandria	39	25	9-10	
Messina	59	34	14	
Naples	60	34	14	
Leghorn	60	34	14	
Genoa	60	34	14	
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa)	52	35	14-10	

Children under 3 years, free of charge.

Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Next Steamers from Bombay :—

INDIA, on SATURDAY, 1ST JUNE 1872.

ARABIA, on MONDAY, 1ST JULY 1872.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,

Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 30th September 1871.

HOME, CARE, and EDUCATION.—A MARRIED LADY of good position wishes for the CARE of a FAMILY in ENGLAND, requiring a comfortable Home and Maternal Supervision. High recommendation. Liberal Terms. Address "H. E.," Post Office, HARROW.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Monday, the 13th May, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. COLUMBIAN, (2,180 tons and 500 H.P.) Captain W. C. ANDOUR, will LEAVE for SUEZ as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Venice, Ouessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Marseilles, Havre, Liverpool, London and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

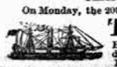
Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Monday, the 20th May, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.



THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. TANJORE, (2,245 tons and 400 H.P.), Captain A. H. JOHNSON, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before noon, on Saturday, the 18th May.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.

S.S. NEERA.

THE Steam-ship NEERA, 2,200 Tons, 300 Horse Power, C. C. CORNER, Commander, will sail for LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL, on or about the 29th May.

Passengers for the Continent will proceed from Egypt by the Steamers of the Adriatico Orientale Company to Brindisi and Venice.

RATES OF FARE FOR PASSENGERS.

To Liverpool, via Suez Canal	1st Class	Rs. 500	
Do. do.	2nd "	" 350	Exclusive of Wines.
To Suez	1st.	" 300	
Do.	2nd "	" 225	
To Venice, including Railway Fare through Egypt	1st "	" 505	
Do. do. do.	2nd "	" 335	
To Paris	1st "	" 551	
Do.	2nd "	" 369	

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

Rampart Row, 15th April 1872.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE VIA SUEZ CANAL.

The next Steamers from Bombay will be the ARETUSA, 1,280 Tons, about 10TH MAY, and the SPHINX, 1,400 Tons, about 10TH JUNE. These Steamers have only limited accommodation for a small number of Passengers.

PASSENGER RATES FROM BOMBAY PER ARETUSA, SPHINX.

	Cabin.	Deck with Food.
To Trieste	£40	£19- 0
To Port Said	£30	£14- 6
To Suez	£28	£13- 7

Children under 3 years of age, Free; above 3 and under 10 years, Half Fare.

The rates for Cabin Passengers include food and table wine, transit through Egypt, fees and free conveyance of 5 cwt. luggage. For Baggage in excess 24 per Ton is charged.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to THE AGENCY OF THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

A. C. GUMPERT, Manager.

Bombay, 12, Meadow Street, 1st May 1872.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

On THURSDAY, the 16th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale at their Rooms, of a quantity of Grey, Coloured, and White Piece Goods, Twist, &c., &c.

15 Bales Grey Shirtings, 81 lbs.
5 do. do. do. 7 lbs.
2 do. do. Longcloth, 9 lbs.
5 do. do. T. Cloth, 6 lbs.
2 Cases Printed Bordered Dhotees.
5 Bales T. Handkerchiefs.
2 Cases Pck. tted and painted Bohemian Glassware.

On account and risk of Ebraham Abdool Currim—

Barrels Cement ex s.s. Como.

AUCTION SALE of FRESH OILMAN STORES, FRAGRANT PERFUMERY and CONFECTIONERY, by the well-known makers G. F. Coward and Co., of London.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. have received instructions to submit to public competition, at their Rooms, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th instant, the Invoices of the undermentioned Oilman Stores and Perfumery, just landed per s.s. Petersburg.

OILMAN STORES.—Containing Durham mustard, salad oil, vinegar, assorted pickles and sauces, French capers, olives, tart fruits, assorted jams and jellies, fcurrants, figs, raisins, tapioca, barley, oatmeal, anchovy and bloaters paste, sardines, &c., &c.

PERFUMERY.—Consisting of assorted essences in cut stoppered bottles, essence of peppermint, ginger, aromatic vinegar, lavender water, milk and oil of roses, lavender, verbena and Golden oil, Circassian and cold cream, macassar pomade, hair powder, Jamaica pomatum, brown Windsor and honey soap, assorted lozenges and drops, Seidlitz powders, carbonate of soda, tartaric acid, cream of tartar, Epsom salts, bath cposvi, brandy bitters, smelling salts, camphorated and Victoria dentifrice, tooth brushes, cod liver oil, &c., &c.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 13th May 1872.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, 3, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE of Handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Electroware, &c., at No. 5, Armenian Lane, opposite the Cathedral Entrance.

TO-MORROW TUESDAY, the 14th instant, sale commencing at or about noon, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the above-mentioned place, the Household Furniture, &c., of David Agar, Esq., comprising cut glassware, plated epergne and forks, bread basket, cruet stands, toast rack, wall crystal table and cooking stoves, dinner services, 1 white and gold stone China breakfast service and carved blackwood furniture, consisting of dining-room, drawing-room, circular, washing and dressing tables, conversation and reclining couches, drawing-room, easy, rocking, arm and without arm chairs, teapoys, clothes press, wardrobes, screens, what-nots, bookshelf, double and single camp cots, complete, baby chairs and cradle, sideboard, flower vases, table ornaments, single light hanging and lamps, picture bath, dispense and cook-room furniture, &c.

No Catalogues, and the property is now on view.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

Medoc St. Julien and Dormont Claret, price Rs. 10, 10 and 12 respectively per dozen. Moet and Chandon's Champagne, quarts Rs. 30. An Addis' Patent Tonga, nearly new, price Rs. 250.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 13th May 1872.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOW READY,

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The Bombay Gazette Overland Summary, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Submmary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy..... Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

Now Ready,

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT AND SUMMARY OF TRADE,

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—

A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summary of Exports from Bombay, up to date, as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1863 and 1870 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece Goods and of Yarns into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month and the same period as far back as 1863 and 1870 respectively.
Share List and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and of arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week.

Annual Subscription in advance .....Rs. 10
Single Copy..... Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

BREAKFAST & TEA SERVICES.

Each comprising

9 Breakfast Bowls, 6 Tea Cups, 9 Coffee Cups and Saucers, 9 Plates, 1 Egg Stand with 6 Cups, 1 Slop Basin, 1 Sugar Basin, 1 Cream Ewer, 1 Milk Jug, 1 Pa. 10 and 11 inch Dishes, 1 Covered Muffin Plate, 1 Butter Pot and Stand, 1 Toast Rack, and 2 Cake Plates.

Superior Stone China with coloured band and line.

Cash, Rs. 35; Credit, Rs. 40.

Porcelain with Gold lines

Cash, Rs. 45; Credit, Rs. 50.

Pieces sold separately.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

CHOICE NOTE PAPERS,

MANUFACTURED AT

The Original Turkey Mill,

(Superior to every Hand-made Paper.)

Gentlemen's

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
"BARONIAL" (5 by 5 inches), packet of 5 Quires, with box of 100 *Square* Envelopes	4 0	4 8
"OCTAVO" (7 by 4½ inches), ditto ditto	3 4	3 12

Ladies'

"ALBERT" (4½ by 4 inches), packet of 5 Quires, with box of 100 *Square* Envelopes	2 14	3 4
"QUEEN'S" (5½ by 3½ inches) do. do.	2 10	2 14

De La Rue & Co.'s fine Stationery, of every description, on sale by TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

☞ FOR FAMILIES ONLY.

VICTORIA THEATRICAL COMPANY.

TO-NIGHT, MONDAY, 13TH MAY,

BEZUN AND MUNIZEH,

To be followed by a Charming Exhibition of

FLYING AND SINGING FAIRIES!

THE ZOROASTRIAN THEATRICAL CLUB.

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE PERSIAN ZOROASTRIANS.

THE VICTORIA THEATRE, WEDNESDAY, 15TH MAY 1872.

THE MUCH-ADMIRED PLAY OF

KHODABUX!

Songs on the assassination of LORD MAYO, the late Mr. RUSTOMJEE JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY, and the PERSIAN FAMINE.

NOTICE.—The Public are informed that the PHOTOGRAPHS taken by Messrs. BOURNE and SHEPHERD of Mr. WHITE'S HISTORICAL PAINTING of THE DURBAR OF EDINBURGH now exhibiting at the Town Hall, are NOT FOR SALE. Any one found in possession of the same without the consent of the Committee in Calcutta will be prosecuted according to the law.

Wm. MUIR WHITE.

Bombay, 11th May 1872.

REUTER'S TELEGRAM COMPANY (Limited).—The above Company is now prepared to accept PRIVATE TELEGRAMS of ONE WORD and UPWARDS from the public generally for transmission to Great Britain, the Continent of Europe, and America at tariffs, which may be obtained on application at the Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

Names and Addresses of Registered Senders are counted and charged as ONE WORD ONLY.

HARRY W. WILLIAMS, Acting Agent.

Bombay, 13th May 1872.

WITH reference to the advertisement which appeared in the issue of the "Bombay Gazette" newspaper of the 6th March instant, under the signature of JEHANGIR JEEVUNJEE falsely stating that I was under his EMPLOY and had ABSCONDED with certain CURRENCY NOTES therein particularly mentioned; I hereby give this PUBLIC NOTICE that I was never in his employ as is falsely alleged in the said advertisement but was and am his partner in our business at Khem and Elav in the Surat and Broach Districts and that as such I am entitled at law to deal with and dispose of the said Notes like other money belonging to the said business.—Dated at Broach this 10th day of May 1872.

BOMANJEE JAMSETJEE.

NOTICE.—The undermentioned BANKS will be CLOSED on account of the QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY, on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, the 24th and 25th instant.

For the Oriental Bank Corporation,
J. F. MOIR, Agent.

For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China,
ROBERT CAMPBELL, Agent.

For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China,
JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.

For the Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris,
H. VISAN, Acting Manager.

For the National Bank of India (Limited),
WM. A. BAKER, Acting Manager.

For the Agra Bank (Limited),
FRED. T. ATKINS, Offg. Manager.

For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation,
R. STEVENSON, Agent.

Bombay, 11th May 1872.

NOTICE is hereby given, that THOMAS FRANCES BLOIS, late of the Junior United Service Club, Charles Street, Saint James in the County of Middlesex, in England, and of No. 26, Charles Street aforesaid, a Lieutenant Colonel in Her Majesty's Indian Army, deceased, died on the 10th day of January 1871, at No. 26, Charles Street aforesaid, and LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION (with an exemplication of Probate of the last Will and Testament annexed) to his ESTATE and EFFECTS were on the 21st day of March 1872, granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to FREDERICK THOMAS ATKINS, Esq., the Officiating Manager of the Agra Bank, Limited, Bombay, as Attorney to the Right Honorable CHARLES ARDINGLY VANNECK BARON HUNTINGFIELD and GEORGE HENRY ELIOTT, Esq., the Executors named in the said Will. All persons having any CLAIM against the Estate of the said THOMAS FRANCIS BLOIS are hereby required to send in particulars of their claims in writing within one month from the date hereof to the said Frederick Thomas Atkins at the office of the Agra Bank, Limited, in Rampart Row, within the Fort of Bombay, at the expiration of which period he will remit the assets of the Estate of the said Thomas Francis Blois, to the Executors in England, and no claims sent in subsequently will be recognised.—Dated this 11th day of May 1872.

MANISTY & FLETCHER, Attornies to the Administrators.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the Undersigned :—

BRANDY :—

Brandenburg Freres' Cognac Grand Champagne Tres Vieille, Extra Fine	Rs. 65	per Doz.
Do. do. do. Tres Vieille, Superfine	" 35	"
Do. Cognac, No. 1	" 23	"
Do. do. No. 2	" 17	"

CLARET :—

Brandenburg Freres'* Grand Vin Chateau Ladite, 1864	" 30	"
Do.* Chateau Leoville	" 24	"
Do.* do. Larose	" 16	"
Do.* Medoc	" 12	"
Do.* Pauillac	" 9	"

WHITE BORDEAUX :—

Brandenburg Freres'* Chateau Iquem	" 23	"
Do.* do. Latour	" 18	"
Do. do. Sauternes	" 16	"
Do.* Haut Sauternes	" 13	"

All Wines marked with a Star may be had also in Pints at Rs. 2 per box of 2 dozen extra.

BELL, BRANDENBURG & Co., Sole Agents for Messrs. Brandenburg Freres, Bordeaux.

Cheaper Edition. Just published. Price, Rs. 7-8.

WILD MEN AND WILD BEASTS,

SCENES IN CAMP AND JUNGLE,

BY LIEUT.-COLONEL GORDON CUMMING,

ILLUSTRATED BY COL. BAIGRIE AND OTHERS.

*** *A small number of the original edition with all the Sepia drawings has also been reprinted, copies of which can be had at Rs. 15. Orders by Post should specify the edition required.*

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

THE ESPLANADE HOTEL.

EX MIRZAPORE.

PRIME YORK HAMS.
PRIME WILTSHIRE BACON.
CHESHIRE CHEESE.
CHEDDAR CHEESE.

ALL THE ABOVE ARE CUT AT THE ESPLANADE HOTEL.

THACKER, VINING & Co.

VALUABLE BOOKS.

MAUNDER'S TREASURIES of Knowledge, History, Geography, Science, Biography, Natural History, Botany, Bible knowledge, forming a complete portable Encyclopædia, 9 volumes, whole bound in calf ..... Rs. 55 0

LEECH'S PICTURES OF LIFE AND CHARACTER from the collection of Mr. Punch, comprising all the best of the inimitable sketches contributed to "Punch" by John Leech, five vols. bound in three, half green morocco 50 0

DICKENS' WORKS—The "Charles Dickens" edition, 18 vols. bound in 14, half red morocco 52 8

DORE'S ILLUSTRATED FAMILY BIBLE. Two volumes, large quarto full bound morocco antique 187 8

HOGARTH'S WORKS reproduced from the original engraving in permanent photographs, and newly described. 2 volumes, small folio, cloth gilt 65 12

KEITH JOHNSTON'S ROYAL ATLAS, containing 48 maps. New edition, 1871, folio half morocco 72 0

BLACK'S GENERAL ATLAS of the WORLD, 40 maps, 1870, folio half morocco 37 8

KEITH JOHNSTON'S GAZETTEER OF GEOGRAPHY, forming a complete General Gazetteer of the World, half russia 22 8

WEBSTER'S UNABRIDGED ENGLISH DICTIONARY, revised and improved by Goodrich and Porter, with 3,000 engravings. Cloth Rs. 18, half russia 25 0

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NOTICES.

TOWN HALL ART EXHIBITION.

MR. WM. MUIR WHITE'S

GREAT HISTORICAL PAINTING

OF THE

INSTALLATION OF H. R. H.

THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH

AS A

K. C. S. I.

OPEN DAILY, FROM 10 A.M. TO 6 P.M.

ADMISSION.....ONE RUPEE.

NOTICE.—The RIGHT of SELLING LIQUOR, BHANG, and GANJA, for the year commencing 26th July 1872, in certain towns and villages of the Khandeish Collectorate, will be SOLD by AUCTION on the 3rd June 1872 and following days by the Assistant Collector at the Chalisgaon Mamledar's Cutchery, which is close to the Railway Station at Chalisgaon. A deposit of 10 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

J. A. G. DUFF, Collector of Khandeish.

Camp Nawapoor, 1st May 1872.

COTTON GINS.

COMPETITIVE TRIALS.

THE Undersigned begs to inform Gentlemen of the Mercantile Community, and the Public generally, that at the GIN TRIALS now going on at Broach, the DEARWAR AMERICAN VARIETY of KUPPAS will be TRIED on WEDNESDAY, the 15th instant.

ARTHUR THOMAS MOORE, Major, Acting Cotton Commissioner.

Bombay, 10th May 1872.

NOTICE is hereby given, that SEALED TENDERS will be received at the Army Clothing Office, Lall Bagh, Parel, for the SUPPLY of MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES for the period ending 31st March 1873, up to 2 P.M. on the 15th instant.

Persons desirous of tendering for the above CONTRACT can obtain Form of Schedule and all particulars on application at the above Office.

G. A. LECKIE, Colonel, Superintendent of Army Clothing.

Army Clothing Office, Bombay, 4th May 1872.

NOTICE.—SEALED TENDERS for the supply for ONE YEAR of WAX CLOTH, WRAPPING CLOTH, COUNTRY SEALING WAX, TWINE, GUNNY, DAMMER, &c., required for the use of the Bombay General Post Office will be received by the Undersigned on the 1st June 1872 at 12 o'clock, noon.

2nd. Parties tendering must make a Cash deposit of Rs. 500, which will be forfeited in case the party whose tender may be accepted should refuse to fulfil the Contract or should fail to furnish forthwith the Security required by the Department.

3rd. No reason will be assigned for the rejection of any Tender.

4th. Samples of the articles to be supplied, and the forms of tender can be seen, and particulars known, by personal application at this office between the hours of 11 A.M. and 4 P.M. daily.

5th. The tender is to include the supply of Candles to the G. I. P. Railway Sorting Establishment.

C. J. STUART, Postmaster.

Bombay Genl. Post Office, April, 1872.

AUCTION OF TOLL-FARMS, KHANDEISH.—The RIGHT to COLLECT TOLLS on the different Roads of the Khandeish Collectorate WILL be OFFERED FOR SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION, immediately after the CONCLUSION of the SALE of the ABKAREE FARMS, advertised to commence on 3rd June 1872, at the Mamledar's Cutchery at Chalisgao, on the North East Line of G. I. P. Railway.

A deposit of 10 per cent. on the sum bid must be paid at the time of Sale, which will be returned in the event of the Sale not being confirmed by the Collector.

Security for due observance of the Conditions of Sale must be given.

No previous defaulters need attend the sale.

J. A. G. DUFF, Collector of Khandeish.

PERRY DAVIS' PAINKILLER.

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.

Messrs. ESSAW & SONS, Bohra Shopkeepers in the Market near the New Cloth Bazaar, of this City, have for some time been manufacturing and selling a spurious article called Vegetable Painkiller, being a colourable imitation in bottles, colour, and appearance of the celebrated Vegetable Painkiller widely known as Perry Davis' Vegetable Painkiller, and as such calculated to mislead the unwary. The Public are hereby cautioned against purchasing this spurious article. The only original and genuine Painkiller is that manufactured and sold by the Original Inventors and Proprietors, Messrs. Perry Davis and Sons of Providence, Rhode Island, United States of America, and is to be obtained from all respectable Dealers and Chemists in Bombay and other Indian Cities, and Wholesale from us the Undersigned.

None is genuine except signed by the Proprietors, Messrs. Perry Davis and Sons, and each bottle is embossed with the word DAVIS.

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MONSOON SUPPLIES FOR THE MOFUSSIL.

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED, take the occasion of the near approach of the Wet Season to solicit from Residents in Out-stations a renewal of the commands with which they have been so liberally favoured in past years.

AS ALL THE SUPPLIES FOR THE COMPANY'S STORE DEPARTMENT REACH THEM BY THE SUEZ CANAL AND OVERLAND MAILS,

They may be relied upon to possess in full perfection the delicacy and freshness of flavour so often impaired or destroyed by long sea voyages.

The Company's system of OVERLAND IMPORTATION of Provisions, and the very large extension of their store business which has resulted from their adoption of specially low rates of charges for cash payments, enables them confidently to

GUARANTEE THE FRESHNESS OF ALL STORES.

LARGE SUPPLIES JUST RECEIVED DIRECT FROM The first English and Continental Houses.

BACON, BUTTER, CHEESE, AND HAM.
FISH, SOUPS, AND MEAT EXTRACTS.
FRESH MEATS, GAME AND POULTRY.
PATES, POTTED MEATS, AND YORKSHIRE PIES.
SAUSAGES, TONGUES, AND PIG'S CHEEKS.
PRESERVED VEGETABLES, ENGLISH AND FOREIGN.
CRYSTALLIZED, PRESERVED, DRIED, AND TART FRUITS.
BON BONS, FANCY CHOCOLATES, AND FANCY BISCUITS.
JAMS, MARMALADES, FRUIT AND BOTTLED JELLIES.
PICKLES, SAUCES, AND INDIAN CONDIMENTS.
MUSTARDS, SALT, VINEGARS, OLIVES, AND SALAD OILS.
CHOICE INDIAN AND CHINA TEAS.
COFFEES, COCOAS, AND CHOCOLATES.
ARROWROOTS, MACCARONI, TAPIOCA, &c., &c.
CORN FLOURS, ISINGLASS, AND GELATINE.
INFANTS', INVALIDS', AND DIETETIC FOODS.
CONDENSED AND DESICCATED MILK.
CRYSTALLIZED LOAF SUGARS.
PEELS, SPICES, ESSENCES, AND HERBS.
CANDLES, SOAPS, AND ALL HOUSEHOLD REQUISITES.

THE COMPANY'S STOCK OF WINES, SPIRITS, AND LIQUEURS,

	Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
BURGUNDIES, White, Red, and Sparkling, per doz, from	16 0	to 30 0
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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET dull and quiet. Government Paper firm.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nomi. value p sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	4 p.ct.	Agra Bank	89
32,000	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,4-0 nl.
10,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Bombay New	720
10,000	500	100	9 p.ct.	Do 2nd Rss. Issue	227½
15,250	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,300
10,000	250	all	6 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. & China	265
40,000	281½	all	12 pct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank.	410 nl.
40,000	200	all	Nil.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C	140
37,090	250	125	Nil.	National Bank of India.	110
16,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	500

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	5,000	all	Rs. 75	Colaba Land Co	1,585
5,000	150	all		Freze Land & Pier Co. Ltd.	125
750	2,000	2,000	8 p.a.	Mazagon Land	810
6,000	1,000	all	Nil.	Fort Canning Land Company, Limited	4/5

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate.
London	At sight	1s. 10 9/16d.
London Banks	6 months' sight	1s. 11 1/16d.
Do. Credits	6 Do. do.	1s. 11 5/16d.
Do. Documents	6 Do. do.	1s. 11¼d.
Calcutta	At sight	100 5/16.
Do.	30 days' sight	100
Do.	60 Do. do.	99¾ to 99¾
Madras	At sight	100
Do.	30 days' sight	99¼
China	60 Do. do.	228

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 1-10
Bank of England Notes	10-12
Carolus	290
Mexican Dollars	222
Five- Franc Pieces	283
Bar Silver	106½
Gold Leaf	16-10-0
Bar Gold 10 oz. English 100 touch	16-13-6
Australian Gold 100 touch	16-13-0
Government Securities	5 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	6 „

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent	113
New Transfer Loan of Four & half per cent. of 1872	104¾
Four per cent	101¾
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan)	105½
Five per cent Debentures, 1895-97	103¼
15 years' Debenture Loans	102½
10 years' do. do.	105
5 years' do. do.	103
Six per cent Municipal Loan House Rate	112
Do. Do. Market Rate	112
New French Loan 5 per cent (2 f. 50 c.) of 1871	92½
New French Loan (fully paid-up)	92½
Paris Municipal Loan (Debenture Rs 117) per Bond. 87	

CALCUTTA.—8TH MAY.

The following transactions were reported:—

In Government Papers:—

4 per cents., at Rs. 1/2-0.

4½ per cents. of 1872, at Rs. 104-14 to 105-0.

In shares:—

Bank of Bengal shares at Rs. 1,5/5, 1,587½, 1,590, and 1,595, and a good batch, at Rs. 1,600.

National Bank shares, at Rs. 108 and 108¾ for cash, and a time-bargain contract for 50 shares, at Rs. 111, deliverable in 45 days.

Allahabad Bank shares, at Rs. 115.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT.—11TH MAY.

London	Cotton	No ship.
	Cases	
	Seeds	
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£2 5s. 0d. to £2 7s. 6d.
	Wooden Ships „	£2 5s. 0d.
	Myrabolns & Coir bdls	£1 19s. 0d.
	Seeds	£1 19s. 0d.
Havre	Cotton	£2 17s. 6d.
	Coffee	
Overland	Steamers	£2 10s. 0d. to £2 15s. 0d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£1 17s. 6d. to £2 0s. 6d.
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 7 to 8 per bale.
	„ Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 4 per bale nominal
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 4 0 0 per ton
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 18 and Calcutta Port charges
Mauritius		Nothing doing.

ARRIVAL.

May	Vessel.	Commander.	From
11	Oorun (s)	Nacoda	Cutch, May 8.

DEPARTURES.

May	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
11	Victoria Bridge	Spence	Calcutta via Madras.
	Ocean Beauty	Pears	Galle.
	Lime Leaf	Yeaton	Aleppy.
	Bellona (s)	Wilson	Liverpool.
	Leith (s)	Bruce	Akyab.
	Phlox (s)	Baker	Coast and Goa.
12	S. Sittaram Swamy	Nacoda	Chittagong.
	Queen of Ceylon	Godrich	Galle.
	Glanese	Gurman	Bordeaux.

The ship Nabob, to Penang, was entered out for loading on Saturday last.

HOOGHLY.

May	ARRIVALS.		
8	Hindostan	Renaulesud	
	Mongolia (s)	Barlow	Suez, April 13.
	Royal Alice	Hughes	London, Dec. 17.

MADRAS.

May	ARRIVALS.	
8	Abyssinia (s)	Rangoon.
	Claudine Joseph	Marseilles.
May.	DEPARTURE.	
7	Himalaya (s)	Bombay.

STEAMER REPORT.

GALLE, 12th May, 12-30 P.M.—Mail steamer from China signalled.

DAILY IMPORTS.—11TH MAY.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Oriflamme (s), 23 packages glassware, Abdool Ally Kheroliabhoy.

FROM LONDON.

Walamo (s), 18 cases oilmanstore, and case block, F. Mooljee and Co.; 42 cases oilmanstores 20 cases cheese, and 2 cases playing cards, Shurrefally Heptoola; 52 cases oilmanstores, Bolton and Co.; 11 packages glassware, Jaffer Rahimtoola; 26 cases cherry wine, Hormusjee Pestonjee's Son.

Othello (s), 37 cases clocks, Ross Watt and Co.; 13 cases oilmanstores, and one case haberdashery, C. A. Ross and Co.; 17 cases watches, Hormusjee Bomanjee Jeejeebhoy.

Leith (s), 25 bales tat, Tyabally Esmailjee.

British Statesman, 6 cases hardware, N. V. Curranee and Co.; 10 cases soap, Abdoolally Dawoodkhan; 125 Kegs iron nails, Alladin Bharmul; 86 boxes glass panes, Ebramjee Noorbhoy; 20 cases medicine, 10 cases biscuits, 20 cases soap, and 7 c ses haberdashery, Cassum Abdool Rehemon.

British Monarch, 12 cases claret, Payne and Co.

Robinson Crusoe, 5 cases blaret, Payne and Co.

British Flag, 5 cases brandy, Payne and Co.

Prince Oscar, 3 caves sauterne, Payne and Co.

Oriflamme, 25 cases states Alsana Abdool Rehemon.

Mars, 17 casks paints of all sorts, Tyebally Tyebally and Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Glanesse, 10 cases oilmanstores, and 2 cases medicine, Shurrefally Heptoola.

Persia (s), 35 cases brandy, Bouvialle and Sibille.

DAILY EXPORTS.—11TH MAY.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Hannah Law, 100 bales cotton, Dulsookhbhoy Munsookhbhoy.

Mabel, 50 bal s cotton, Finlay Muir and Co.; 220 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.

Doxford, 2,000 bundles cair yarn, Soonderdass Vagjee; 300 bales cotton, W. Nicol and Co.

Ashgrove, 90 bales cotton, H. Bomanjee Touche and Co.; 500 bundles gails, Velljee Canjee; 56 cases hingda, Cursetjee Dadysed and Co.

Belgian (s), 125 bales cotton, Mooljee Thackersey and Co.; 4 cases drugs, P. M. Wadia and Co.; 50 bales wool, Doongersee Gapejee; 100 bales cotton, Lalljee Enderjee; 22 bales wool, Gowalshey Samjee; 563 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.; 53 bales wool, A. Dayal Ruttonsey; 51 bales cotton, Jumnadass Purmanund; 18 bales wool, Rissaldass Allanza.

Walamo (s), 150 bales cotton, Goculdass Samjee; 100 bales jute, Richard Martin and Co.; 75 bales cotton, Rahimbhoy Allabdinbhoy; 300 packages myrabollams, Dossabhoy Merwanjee and Co.; 250 bales hemp, Heerachund Cursonjee.

Othello (s), 250 bags linseed, Ralli Brothers; 96 bales cotton, Coorjee Ludha; 100 bags myrabollams, Moolljeebhoy Jewraz.

FOR LONDON.

Columbian (s), 17 packages silk, Rahimbhoy Hubibhoy; 2 bags coffee, A. Blaschock and Co.; 10 bales silk, Cawasjee Bros; 10 bales hides, Khakeybhoy Nanscy; 1,900 boxes coffee, A. Talt; 8 bundles E. Teeth, Hajee Sukoo Hajee Abdoola; 93 cases mother opearl shells Pooaja Gungajul and Co.

Nachimoff (s), 40 bales orchella weed, Visrambhoy Ebram and Co.

Othello (s), 152 bags wheat, W. Nicol and Co.

FOR SUEZ.

Columbian (s), 5 bales piece goods, Lalloobhoy Moolchund; 1) chests cassia, Hajee Adum Esmail and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Nachimoff (s), 100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Columbian (s), 50 bales cotton, G. Sigg and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Sandringham, 2,700 bundles coir yarn, Chutturbhooj Dewjee.

SALES AND PURCHASES.

The following sales are reported to have been made by European firms on the 11th instant:—

PIECE GOODS.

				Rs. A. P.
1,400	pieces Grey Shirtings	40 inch 32 yds.	7 lbs.	4 13 0
500	„ „ „ (fine)	40 „ 39 „	7½ lbs.	5 9 0
500	„ „ „	40 „ 39 „	6 lbs.	4 8 0
1,000	„ „ „	40 „ 39 „	8¼ lbs.	5 10 0
250	„ „ „	60 „ 39 „	12 lbs.	9 1 0
1,500	„ „ Madapollams	32 „ 24 „	3 lbs.	2 2 3
800	„ „ Cambrics	50 „ 24 „	5¼ lbs.	3 11 6
200	„ W. Mulls	45 „ 20 „		2 9 3
200	„ „ „	40 „ 20 „		2 13 3
200	„ „ „	45 „ 20 „		3 1 3
200	„ „ „	43 „ 20 „		3 0 3
200	„ „ „	60 „ 20 „		3 9 3
500	„ „ „	54 „ 20 „		3 8 0

COTTON.

100 candies	New Dholleras,	ready	Rs. 162-63
250 „	„ Veerumgaum	„	250
25 „	„ Veravul,	„	220
50 „	„ Barsey,	„	293½
50 „	„ Dholleras,	„	256-60
50 „	„ Do.	„	262

YARNS.

1,500 lbs. Turkey Red, No. 40 ... ... As. 25½ per lb.

METALS.

500 cwts.	Copper Braziers	... ...	Rs. 55	per cwt.
1,500 „	„	... ...	„ 55- 6	„
500 „	„	... ...	„ 55- 6	„
500 „	„	... ...	„ 55-12	„

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH

OFFICE—12TH MAY, 8 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Russia, 11th May, 6-16 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 6 hours 54 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 11th May, 8-10 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 7 hours 35 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Russia, 12th May, 11-55 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 1 hour 19 minutes.

Via Turkey, 11th May, 5-40 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 10 hours 55 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 12th May, 12-50 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 2 hours 20 minutes.

Latest dates from America.

Via Russia, 11th May, 8-40 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 2 hours 50 minutes.

From China, 12th May, 4 P.M. Time in transit, 5 hours.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P.M. of the 10th to 8 P.M. of the 11th May is as follows:—

To Bombay.	Max.	Min.
From Calcutta	5 54	1 41
„ Galle	5 8	0 55
„ Kurrachee	1 24	0 9
„ Madras	1 20	0 7

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 12th May, 8 P.M.—Latest dates from United Kingdom, via Russia, 11th May, 6-16 P.M. From Continent of Europe, via Russia, 12th May, 11-55 A.M.; via Turkey, 11th May, 5-40 P.M. From America, via Russia, 11th May, 8-40 P.M. Cable right to Fao; Turkish line right to Persa; Persian line right to London.

WEATHER REPORTS.

VINGORLA, 12th May, 10-15 A.M.—Weather cloudy, wind north-west, thermometer 90.

MANGALORE, 12th May, 12 NOON.—Weather fair, wind west, thermometer 89.

CARWAR, 12th May, 12-40 A.M.—Weather fine, wind light-west, sky, thermometer 84, barometer 30-05.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—MAY 11.

Hughes, Lieutenant, 1st Grenadiers, on leave, from Poona.

Steele, Colonel, on leave, from Waltair.

Fox, Lieutenant, 40th Regiment, on duty, from Poona.

Carnegie, Captain, 17th Bengal Cavalry, on leave, from Sealkote

Blane, Surgeon, Civil Surgeon, on leave, from Rajkote.

Fisher, Lieutenant, 21st Hussars, on leave, from Lucknow.

Louis, Lieutenant, 8th King's Regiment, on leave, from Cawnpore.

Dalmaine, Major, Bengal Infantry, on leave, from Allahabad.

Rosse, Lieutenant, Royal Horse Artillery, on leave, from Mhow.

DEPARTURES.—MAY 11.

Mennie, Surgeon, Staff, on leave, to Poona.

Porter, Assistant Surgeon, Staff, on leave, to England.

POONA DIVISION ORDERS.

BY MAJOR-GENERAL J. T. GRANT, C.B., Commanding Poona Division of the Army.

Poona, 10th May, 1872.

The undermentioned officer has obtained leave:—

Capt. Wyndham, 83rd Foot, for 30 days from date of departure on privilege leave.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Calcutta, 29th April 1872.

The C.-in-C. in India is pleased to assign local rank to the undermentioned officer:—

1st Battalion 11th Regt.—Lt. C. S. Bailey to be Capt., from the 3rd June 1871.

Capt. C. E. Bates, Brig. Major, Mean Meer, is transferred to Julinder.

Capt. R. Beadon, late 4th Eur. Lt. Cavy., Station Staff Officer, Seetapore, is appointed to officiate as Brigade Major, during the absence, on leave, of Capt. R. S. Robertson, or until further orders.

Capt. Beadon is posted to Lucknow.

The following orders are confirmed:—

Dacca Station Order, dated the 3rd April 1872, appointing Capt. R. H. Salkeld, 16th, N. I, to officiate as Station Staff Officer, in addition to his other duties, vice Lt. J. D. E. Gouldsbury, 37th N. I., proceeding to rejoin his regiment.

Dalhousie Depot Order, dated the 5th April 1872, appointing Capt. J. F. Reyne, 37th Foot, arrived with convalescents, to assume temporary command of the depot, until the arrival of the permanent Commdt.

3rd Foot, (1st Battalion).—Regimental Order, dated the 27th March 1872, appointing Lt. W. C. Howarth to be Asst. Instructor of Musketry, from that date inclusive, vice Capt C. E. Reeves promoted.

30th F. ot.—Regimental Order, dated the 10th April 1872, appointing Lt. W. H. Marriott to officiate as Adjutant, vice Lt. and Adjutant W. A. Smith, proceeding on leave, with effect from the 15th April, and until further orders.

55th Foot.—Regimental Order, dated the 16th April 1872, appointing Lt. A. Jobling to perform the duties of Interpreter, during the absence, on leave, of Lt. E. H. C. Braddon.

66th Foot, (2nd Battalion).—Regimental Order, dated the 15th April 1872, appointing Lt. T. S. Clarke to act as Adjutant, during the absence, on leave of Lt. and Adjutant R. Chalmers.

6th Bengal Cavalry.—Regimental Order, dated the 10th April 1872, appointing Capt. B. Williams, offg. 2nd squadron Officer, to officiate as 3rd Squadron Officer, in addition to his other duties, vice Capt E. H. E. Kaunitz, proceeding on leave.

10th N. I.—Regimental Order, dated the 12th April 1872, appointing Lt. and Brev. Capt. R. J. Wimberley to officiate as 1st Wing Subn. with effect from the 8th idem, vice Lt. H. A. Boyce, deceased.

25th N. I.—Regimental Order, dated the 14th April 1872, making the following offg. appointments, consequent on the departure, on court martial duty, of Lt.-Col. H. D. Manning, Commanding:—

M. jor J. W. Hoggan, 2nd in Command, to officiate as Commandant.

Major N. Barton, Wing Officer, to officiate as 2nd in Command.

Capt. W. C. Farwell, attached, to officiate as Wing Officer.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

Royal Horse Artillery.—Col. C. B. Fuller. (late E Brigade) to England, for six months from date of embarkation, on urgent private affairs.

Assist. Surg. D. F. de Hodgson, M.D., (D Batty. A Brigade,) to Cashmere, from the 15th April to the 15th July, on private affairs.

Veterinary Surg. J. C. Dwyer, (D Brigade, doing duty at Peshawur, to Murree, from the 15th April to the 14th Oct. on medical certificate.

Royal Artillery.—Lt.-Col. G. R. Brown, (late 25th Brigade' to Murree and Cashmere, from the 15th April to the 15th Oct., on private affairs.

Capt. E. L. Hawkins, (late 25th Brigade,) to Cashmere, from the 15th April to the 15th October, on private affairs.

Lt. W. T. G. Denny, (23rd Brig.) to England, from date of embarkation, via the Cape, to appear before a medical board.

8th Foot, (1st Battalion).—Lt.-Col. (St. Col.) H. G. Woods, to Bombay, for one month, from date of leaving regt.; and thence to England, for twelve months, from date of embarkation, on private affairs.

14th Foot, (1st Battalion).—Lt. W. T. Blois, from the 20th July to the 1st November, to remain in England, on urgent private affairs, in extension.

Asst. Surg. J. G. Randall, to Cashmere, from the 15th April to the 14th Oct., on private affairs.

21st Foot, (1st Batn.).—Lt. F. S. Chapman, to England, for fifteen months, from date of embarkation, on private affairs.

70th Foot.—Lt. and Adjutant N. Huckleston, to Murree, from the 15th April to the 15th Oct., on medical certificate.

Staff Corps.—Brev. Col. J. L. Murray, (Commdt. 14th Ben. Cavy.,) to port of embarkation, for one month, from date of leaving regiment, preparatory to furlough, to Europe, on private affairs.

Lt.-Col. C. B. G. Bacon., (doing duty at Cawnpore,) to Bombay, for one month, from date of quitting station, preparatory to furlough to Europe, on private affairs.

Late 4th European Light Cavalry.—Capt. D. C. S. L. Carnegie, (offg. 2nd Squadron Officer 17th Ben. Cavy.,) to Bombay, for one month, from date of quitting regiment, preparatory to furlough, to Europe, on private affairs.

Late 29th N. I.—Major St. G. Tucker, (Station Staff Jhansie,) to Bombay, for one month, from date of quitting station, preparatory to furlough, to Europe on private affairs.

Unattached List.—Ensign B. D. Hayes, (Barrackmaster, Umballa, to Bombay, for one month, from date of quitting station, on medical certificate, preparatory to proceeding to Europe on the same account.

G. O. 88.—DRESS.

The following Horse Guards' General Order, dated the 1st March 1872, is re-published for information:—

Horse Guard's G. O. 20, Officers' Dress.

"The following regulations have been approved of for the dress of Sub-lieutenants, viz:—

CAVALRY.

"I. The tunic, stable jacket, pantaloons, and overalls, to be of the pattern worn by other officers, but without lace or braid, —except in Hussars, the Sub-Lieutenants of which will wear the tunic braided as for Staff Sergeants. The stripes on the pantaloons and overalls to be of cloth.

"II. Sub-Lieutenants will not be required to provide themselves with blue frock coats, dress belts, pouches, sword knots, or sabretaches.

INFANTRY.

"III. Tunics, patrol and mess jackets are to be the same as worn by other officers, but without lace or braid.

"IV. The dress-trousers, belts, and sashes are not to be worn by Sub-Lieutenants.

"V. In other respects the dress of Sub-Lieutenants, both of Cavalry and Infantry, is to be the same as for officers generally."

MADRAS ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Head Quarters, Madras, 29th April 1872.

H. R. H. the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief has been pleased to grant leave of absence in extension to Capt. G. F. Blair, A. batty. 23 d Brigade R. A., from 16th March to 18th S pt. 1872 at the recommendation of a Medical Board.

Lt. J. A. M. Vipan, 80th Foot, now on duty at the depot Wellington, will join his regiment on the public expenses.

Cap. H. C. Davies, from attached 9th N. I., to Offg. Qr. Mr. 20th N. I., vice Wilson, Eur. sick certfit ate.

Capt. W. F. Wright, S. C., Tamil Translator to Government, &c., is attached to the 37th N. I., from date of relief of ap ointment in the Volunteer Guards.

Staff Sur. J. M. Hyde from Depot, Poonamallee, to Medical charge 1-21st Regt. Bangalore during the absence of Surg. Lougheed on sick leave.

Staff Asst. Surgn. J. Doran from doing duty Depot, Poonamallee to Medical charge of Depot, Poonamallee.

The following orders are confirmed:—

10th April 1872.—By the Officer Commanding Hoshungabad, appointing Lieutenant A. Chapin, Adjutant 32nd N. I., to perform the du ies of Station Staff Officer, from the 12th Ap il 1872 vice Capt. E. J. Watson relieved.

13th April 1872.—By the Offic r Commanding Hyderabad Subsidiary Forces, a pointing Lt.-Col. Gib, whose four on the Staff as Assist. Adjt.-Genl. expired on the 12th, to count nue to act in the appointment until relieved by Col. McMaster, or until further orders.

Leave of absence:—

24th Foot.—Lt. R. Younghusband, 2nd Battn, Instructor of Musketry, from 24th April 1872 or date of departure for 90 days, Wellington, private affairs.

This can cels the leave granted to Lt. Youngahusband in G. O. C. C. 18th March 18th March 1872, page 84.

21st Foot.—Surg. J. F. Loughead 1st Battn., from 29th April 1872 or date of departure for 4 months—Neilgherries, &c.

16 h Lancers.—Capt. Agnew, for 4 months, from 23rd April 1872—Matheran and Bombay, sick certificate.

Staff Corps.—Major S. C. Montgomerie, doing general duty Presidency Rocks from date of departure for 30 days—Madras, preparatory to embarking for Europe on the leave granted in G. O. G. 16th April 1872, No. 92.

Staff Corps.—Lt. L. F. Campbell, Acting 2nd Wing Subaltern 35th N. I., from 16th to 19th Dec. 1871, in extension to enable him to join.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES ORDERS.

(*Government Gazette, N. W. Provinces*, May 11.)

Mr. Severin Alexander Campbell, Assist. District Supdt, of Police, Meerut, privilege leave from 16th March to 18th April 1872.

Mr. Edward White, Assist. Mag. and Colr., Pilibheet, three months' privilege leave, with effect from the 15th May.

Mr. Henry Barkley Henderson, District and Sessions Judge, Shahjehanpore, three months' furlough, with effect from the 15th May.

In supersession of Notification No. 512A., dated the 26th April last, Surg. William Moir, M. B., Civil Surg. at Etawah, privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 2nd May.

Mr. Donald Mackenzie Smeaton, Assist. Settlement Officer, Mynpoorie, from 3rd to 2nd Grade of Assist. Settlement Officers, with effect from the 1st May, 1872.

Mr. Henry Robert Clarke, Offg. District and Sessions Judge, Agra to Mynpoory, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. Richard Charles Oldfield.

civilian holding a lower rank than that of Session Judge in a large station in which it is possible to get together an English jury to try a prisoner. The Criminal Procedure Act has alarmed Lord Napier, because it seems to him, as to all Englishmen outside the Covenanted Civil Service, to be the first step towards the complete subjection of non-official Europeans to the pettiest magisterial authority in the country. We are glad that so distinguished a member of the Government of India has openly declared how strong is the objection he feels to placing the liberty and fortune of Europeans at the mercy of juvenile magistrates who may become influenced by local prejudices and animosities, and thus be incited to pass severe sentences on gentlemen engaged in mercantile pursuits who have been singled out as victims of native malice. There is no security that an English settler will get justice done him without a jury in obscure and distant magistrates' courts, especially in outlying tea, indigo, or other industrial districts where the Civilian feeling against interlopers still lingers. Lord Napier mentioned in his speech one instance of a Civil Servant who had a positive hatred of Europeans not belonging to his own service; and this feeling of caste peeps out from behind the veil of official courtesy even in the published State papers of men high in office. We do not know if Acts passed by the Indian Legislature can really deprive an Englishman of the birthright he enjoys, under the common law of England, of being everywhere throughout the Queen's dominions tried by his peers for any offence of which he may be accused; but, if this new Criminal Procedure Act be enforced, it can but have ultimately one of two results: either the prestige of the English name, which is one of the pillars of our rule, will be destroyed throughout India by the reduction of European British subjects to the level of natives, or (and this is more likely) the colonist class will be thoroughly alienated from the old country, and prepared, should occasion arise, to follow in the course marked out for them by the founders of the South American Republic. It is impossible to deny for long, with impunity, to any class of Englishmen both the privileges of race derived from their native land and the rights of citizenship it their adopted country.

THE spirit of intrigue seems to be very busy in Bombay just now. The friends of Dr. Hewlett, including in their number of course all the big-salaried men who may always be relied upon to stand like a stone wall in defence of the pay and pensions of their craft, have obtained a number of signatures to a requisition to the Chairman of the Bench of Justices for a special meeting to cancel the general resolution sanctioning Mr. Hope's revised scale of salaries, and to discuss the Budget again item by item. The fact that it should be possible to call such a meeting illustrates once more the great need that exists for a code of bye-laws to prevent the perpetual re-opening of questions once discussed and settled by the Justices. So anomalous, too, is the present constitution of the Bench, that it is by no means certain Dr. Hewlett's friends will not attain their object, for the working members of the Bench are at all times liable to be overwhelmed by a rush of men who, not taking any particular interest in Municipal affairs, can be easily moved by an appeal to the claims of private friendship. There are, however, some names attached to the requisition which would not, we are convinced, have been seen there, if the character of the resolution it is now proposed to cancel had been clearly understood. It must be remembered, in the first place, that the original Municipal Budget for 1872 was discussed at great length in December last, and that Mr. Hope then undertook the work of revising it on certain definite principles, the most important of which was that pay should be regulated by the amount and nature of work done. When the revised Budget—which we regard as an excellent piece of work, for it provides without fresh taxation for the payment of about Rs. 80,000 on account of loans to cover the deficits of past years—was introduced two months ago, the Bench began to discuss it again item by item. Mr. Narayen Vasudevjee, thereupon, at once took up the case of a clerk in Mr. Leathes's office whose pay had been cut, and pleaded that for the paltry saving of 10 or 20 rupees a month it was wrong to cause this poor man any distress. It became immediately apparent that this appeal would be repeated on behalf of every clerk who could find a good-natured friend to speak up for him at the Bench; and the result would have been favouritism in some cases and harshness in others. The only chance of doing just ce to all was to affirm the soundness of the general principle on which the revision had been made; and this the Bench, at Mr. Forbes's invitation, did. Is it fair to suggest that the passing of such a resolution was equivalent to a refusal to discuss the Budget item by item? Each item was separately considered, but one rule was made applicable to all those which had reference to salaries. Mr. Hope himself, however, had recommended that there should be an exception from his rule in the cases of some officers whom he thought entitled to personal allowances. These cases were mentioned to the Justices, and Dr. Hewlett's, in particular, was very fully discussed. In fact, there would have been no division on Mr. Forbes's resolution, if Dr. Hewlett's friends had not tried to throw it out. It is a mistake, therefore, to say that this case was not fairly considered. The Justices decided, with good reason as we hold, that Rs. 1,200 a month is a quite large enough salary for the Medical Officer of the Municipality of Bombay. Great injustice has been done to the ratepayers in paying the Health Officer the absurdly high salary of Rs. 2,000 a month all these years; and Mr. Nowrojee Furdonjee proved beyond all question that Dr. Hewlett has no personal claims, by reading the speech in which Mr. Crawford asked the Bench five years ago to give the Health Officer Rs. 2,000 a month for one year only, as an exceptional thing. The exception became the rule, and now we are asked to give Dr. Hewlett compensation for doing away with it. He ought to think himself lucky that he has enjoyed his excessive pay so long; and we hope the Bench will not allow itself to be coaxed into abandoning the position it has already taken up.

Another band of Justices has begun an agitation for a different purpose, which is likely to excite a good deal of angry controversy in Bombay. Some gentlemen, we are informed, held a meeting on Saturday to consider the present state of the Municipality, and resolved to invite Mr. Hope to remain here for six months longer as Municipal Commissioner at Rs. 3,500 a month. If we are not misinformed, this movement has had its origin with some of the reformers who were so confident a year ago as to the ease with which the Municipal government of the city could be administered by a committee of the Bench. We are curious to learn the reasons which have brought about this change of opinion. To us it appears that no time could be more fitting than the present for introducing the system of self-government. Let Dr. Hewlett undertake the executive duties of the Commissioner's office in addition to his own, on a salary of Rs. 2,000 or Rs. 2,500 a month, and let the office work be done by a committee of the Bench, and the plan of self-government advocated by Mr. Forbes and his friends will at least have a fair trial. But at all events let us not make the grievous mistake of keeping on the present Commissioner. We do not know if Mr. Hope himself wishes to stay, or if the Government would re-appoint him; but is there any Justice so forgetful of his duty to the town as to agree to vote Mr. Hope the exorbitant salary of Rs. 3,500 a month to remain here? It is asked, where can we get a man to replace him? Surely, it does not require transcendant ability to qualify a man for such an office? The town wants a man of good sense and independent judgment, straightforward, and attentive to business. Statesmanship and high art it can do without for a time. We have never disparaged Mr. Hope's work, which is extremely good of its kind; but we think that the present Commissioner is ridiculously overpaid, and that, besides, he has faults of character which unfit him for the post he holds. In the matters of his salary and the Toolsee water scheme he did not deal fairly with the Bench, and he is so perverse and intractable that it is useless attempting to co-operate with him. If he once adopts an opinion, nothing can induce him to abandon it, and to get his own way he has recourse to a system of incessant worrying which ordinary men have not the time or temper to fight against. Perhaps no better or more amusing illustration could be given of the chief defect in Mr. Hope's character than is supplied by the story of "the murdered man" of Bulsar. Four years ago, when Mr. Hope was District Magistrate at Surat, the Police reported that a villager of Utgaum, in Bulsar, had disappeared, owing to a suspicion that he had tried to enter another villager's house at night to steal. Mr. Hope, however, found that the missing man had been murdered, and got evidence to show where the body had been buried; and he therefore induced Mr. Bellasis, then Acting Police Commissioner, to dismiss the heads of the local police on the charge of having been bribed to hush up this crime. In 1870, Mr. Rogers, who had meanwhile resumed the Commissionership, discovered that the bones of the supposed murdered man, whose corpse had been dug up, were "those of a bullock;" but, as the man himself could not then be found, the Government refused to cancel Mr. Bellasis's order. In the beginning of 1871, however, Mr. Rogers learnt that the man was alive and well, and he quietly directed Mr. Hope's First Assistant, Mr. Ramsay, to make the necessary inquiries. Mr. Hope heard of this indirectly, and wrote in a furious letter to Government, the tone of which was afterwards described in a Resolution of Government as "so improper and disrespectful to Mr. Rogers "that Government must limit its notice" of the irregularity of instituting the secret inquiry "to an expression of disapprobation of the "language and style of Mr. Hope's letters." Here are one or two choice specimens, from which it will be seen that Mr. Hope is used to appearing in the part of a victim of unjust criticism, whose life is a sufficient answer to all charges that can be brought against him:—

"Under what law could Mr. Ramsay, with no complaint before him, examine promiscuously all witnesses brought before him by a clique of persons who had no common bond or interests except their desire to ruin Mr. Keshowlal, and to further their several cases with Mr. Rogers by producing a result which he notoriously desired?

"Neither need I go into the merits of the case itself, as the papers have never come to me, and the result is, I hear, that failure which might have been anticipated from the disreputable character and obvious objects of those who had got it up.

"Still less need I notice the personal slight to myself. It is quite beneath me to assure any one that had Mr. Rogers confided in me I should have been as anxious to discover truth and redress wrong as himself. I shall continue as hitherto to live down by my conduct all imputations, which can cast discredit upon none except those who make them."

The murdered man, however, was next brought before Mr. Hope himself, who at last could not help admitting that the identity was established. Now, most officials, who had had innocent men punished for taking bribes to conceal a crime which was afterwards proved not to have been committed, would have been anxious to atone for the wrong done by every means in their power. But Mr. Hope would not admit that he had erred in dismissing the chiefs of the police. "Grave "suspicions," he urged, at the end of a voluminous report, "must continue to rest on all three." We are glad to say that our Government dealt in a proper spirit with what they rightly called "a very serious case." The arguments by which Mr. Hope endeavoured "to support his "theory, that bribes may have been given not-"withstanding that no murder was committed," were declared to be "wholly untenable," and it was ordered that the injured men should be restored to office. The Duke of Argyll, to whom all the papers were submitted, has now expressed his disapprobation of the conduct of Mr. Hope and his approbation of that of Mr. Rogers in having brought the matter to the notice of Government in justice to the innocent native officers who had been summarily dismissed upon erroneous information. His Grace has also ordered, and instructions to this effect have been given to the Accountant General, that the whole of the arrears of salary of these men from the time of their suspension shall be paid to them. Now, we ask, how is it possible for a man of Mr. Hope's temper, who lets himself be betrayed into doing an act of the most frightful injustice rather than admit he was in the wrong, to work satisfactorily in an office in which he is not allowed to do exactly what he likes?

If Sir Philip Wodehouse wishes to find out what the ratepayers of Bombay really think about the matters to which we have referred, let him strike off the list of Justices the names of men who have nothing to do with the town, and add those of the bankers, merchants, professional men, and tradesmen whom for years the official clique has systematically excluded, and who, though payers of heavy rates, have at present no voice in the disposal of their own money; and there will then be a chance of ascertaining what is the true bent of that public opinion of which one hears so much.

MR. HENRY WOODROW has been appointed Director of Public Instruction in Bengal.

A FUND called the Vellore Relief Fund has been started at Vellore to help those who have suffered by the late floods at that town.

DR. H. CAYLEY has been appointed to officiate as Superintendent of Vaccination in the Calcutta Circle during the absence of Dr. F. Powell.

IT is reported that the elder sister of the young Maharaja of Mysore is to be married shortly to Busapaji, a nephew of the late Maharaja.

HIS Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General will hold a Levée at Government House, Calcutta, on Wednesday, the 15th May 1872, at 5 o'clock P.M.

THE Hon. Mr. B. H. Ellis and the Hon. Mr. S. Mansfield proceed to Europe by to-day's mail steamer, the former on six months' leave and the latter for good.

THE Council of the Asiatic Society of Bengal have elected Sir R. Couch a Member of Council and Vice-President in place of the Hon. J. B. Phear who has left

A TRAGEDY AT MHOW.

We learn by telegraph from Mhow that on Saturday, in the Magistrate's Court, a policeman killed the jemedar, wounded the duffedar, inspector, and clerk, and finally caused his own death by cutting his throat. The magistrate narrowly escaped.

MILITARY ITEMS.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief will be accompanied on tour by Major Moore, A.D.C., Colonel Lumsden, Colonel Dillon, and Colonel Biddulph.

We hear that Colonel Willes, the Commissary General, proceeds on a tour of inspection of some of the Commissariat Offices in the North-Western Provinces early next week, after which he goes direct to Simla, his office establishment having already left the Presidency.—*Indian Daily News.*

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR G. MALCOLM'S FAREWELL TO HIS BRIGADE.

The following Division Orders by Major General Sir G. Malcolm, K.C.B., commanding M.D.A., dated Mhow, 6th May, have been published :—

"In relinquishing the command of the Division, Major-General Sir G. Malcolm, K.C.B., would express his thanks to the several officers of the Divisional and Brigade Staff, and Heads of Departments, for the support an dassistance which they have at all times afforded him inconducting the duties of their departments. He would specially mention Major Anderson, Officiating Assistant Adjutant General, who has given much assistance, not only in his own department, but when acting as Assistant Quartermaster General; Major Davies, Assistant Commissary General; and Lieutenant Colonel Williams, Deputy Judge Advocate; as also Captain Newmarch, Executive Engineer at Mhow, whose exertions in all matters for the comfort and accommodation of the troops deserve the Major-General's best thanks. He would also record his sense of the efficient manner in which Captain Mayne, Officiating Cantonment Magistrate, has conducted the multifarious duties of his office. His thanks are also due to Mr. Gallway, Depy. Insp. Genl. of Hospitals, B. T.; to Surgeon-Major Murray, senior medical officer Indian Service; and to Surgeon Major Thorold, Staff Surgeon, for their assistance in medical and sanitary arrangements.

"2. To Brigadier-General Sealy, late commanding Nusseerabad Brigade; to Brigade General Woolloomboo, C.B., to Officers Commanding Stations, Regiments, and Detachments, the Major-General returns his best thanks for their maintenance of discipline and for support in command of this Division.

"3. Sir G. Malcolm would record his sense of the efficiency and discipline of the E-D. R. A. under Major Twiss and Captain Finch, and of the 1/5th, D/9th, and D/18th Royal Artillery under Majors Hall and Mahon and Captain Ritchie, and his thanks are due to these officers for their exertions while under his command.

"4. The excellent discipline and tone of the 15th (The King's) Hussars, and the exertions of Colonel Fitzwygram, Major Swindley, and officers in maintaining the efficiency of this fine regiment call for the Major-General's highest praise.

"5. To Colonel Bushe, Lieutenant Colonel Lacy, and officers of the 59th Regiment, the Major General would return his thanks for their exertions in maintaining the efficiency, discipline, and generally excellent conduct of their regiment.

"6. The 49th Regiment has only lately come to his Division. The Major-General is assured that the discipline of this fine body of men will be carefully maintained by Colonel Gostling and officers.

"7. Sir G. Malcolm begs that Colonel Graves, C.B., 3rd Light Cavalry, will express to his officers, native officers, and men, his approbation of their fine appearance, good order and discipline; and to Colonel Jacob, commanding 22nd N. I., and his officers, he would return his best thanks for the discipline and efficiency of their regiment, and also for Colonel Jacob's exertions while commanding the station of Neemuch.

"8. The Major-General had much pleasure in renewing his acquaintance with the native officers and men of the 16th N. I. who were under his command at Ahmednuggur, and he is glad to see that the good conduct and discipline of the men and the zeal and efficiency of the native officers is well maintained.

"9. Sir G. Malcolm regrets that he has not been able to see the 23rd N. L. I. or the 25th N. L. I. He requests that Lieutenant Colonel Bates and Colonel Little will explain to their officers and men the pleasure which it has given him to have these well-known regiments under his command.

"10. The 10th N. L. I. served under the Major-General at Poona. This regiment and the 25th N. L. I. were with him in the Abyssinian Campaign, where both corps well upheld the character of the Bombay Army. He begs that Colonel Field, C.B. and A. D. C. to the Queen, will express to his officers and men how pleased he was to meet them again, and his approbation of the efficient state and soldier-like appearance of the regiment.

"11. Sir G. Malcolm will look back with much pleasure to his association with the various regiments which have composed this Division since he assumed command of it. He cannot but regret leaving them, and he bids a hearty farewell to all officers, native officers, non-commissioned officers, and men."

We learn from Mhow that a detachment of the 25th N. I., on their way from Khundwa to Mehidpoor, have arrived at that place, and during their stay there have lost six men from cholera.

THE LEVEE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Science has not yet effected anything towards the amelioration of suffering humanity in connection with public ceremonials. Or perhaps it would be more correct for me to remark that science has not been invoked for its aid on behalf of those who have to undergo the ordeal which ceremony more or less imposes on them as members of society.

A propos of these observations I beg to say that yesterday, as Fate would have it, I experienced for the first time (and I trust it may be the last time) the delectabilities of a public levee in the ardent month of May.

At about half past 4 o'clock yesterday evening, when numbers of Her Majesty's liege subjects of various races and complexions had assembled in the Town Hall, I fancy they had not all calculated the full amount of endurance (not to say suffering) which they were doomed to undergo during the succeeding hour or thereabouts.

As the day was drawing to a close Sol in his full resplendence was emitting his departing rays, but these lacked little of the fierceness of those of midday, albeit tempered by a refreshing sea-breeze. The atmosphere of the hall was therefore tolerable as long as the gentlemen who were scattered throughout its ample space could move about and breathe freely.

But the hour of trial was fast approaching, and it came at last and with a vengeance. Full dress was indispensable for the occasion. Swollen perspiring fingers had to be encased and were accordingly encased *secundum artem* in limp white kid gloves, the interesting process of stretching these without tearing them having given ample employment for about twenty minutes to the owners of the said gloves. Broadcloth put in a strong appearance under the conventional colours of black, dark blue, and scarlet, with probably rifle green and sky blue or French grey, but of the presence of these latter colours I am not quite sure. Here and there a white waistcoat relieved the monotony of the darker costumes.

Our native fellow citizens appeared as usual in white and flowing robes. *White* though pleasant and cool to its wearer is a very undesirable colour for those who may be placed among a number of persons dressed in white. It reflects and transmits heat very powerfully, and of this I had yesterday some unmistakeable demonstration.

Well, Sir, at about a few minutes to 5 p. m., the real business of the levee commenced. A rush was made for first places at the eastern doorway immediately behind the statue of Mountstuart Elphinstone—that doorway which opens into what proved a sort of *via dolorosa* to those who entered it yesterday on their way to the vestibule of the council chamber, preparatory to their obtaining the beatitude of presentation to His Excellency the Governor.

The assault upon the doorway was gallantly led by the naval and military officers among the throng, but notwithstanding their gallantry they were balked. Some hitch in the inside arrangements brought them to a stand still. Now commenced the sufferings of the company. The heat like an implacable enemy showed no quarter to any one. Stout men, lean men, the tall, the middle sized, the short, the aged, the middle aged, and the young all looked distressed, anxious, and serious, some flushed some pale—minutes seemed to pass like hours. Certain individuals tried to be jovial and to make light of the occasion, but most men frowned or grinned sardonically.

At length there was a movement ahead. The crowd pressed closer, but the progress forward was that of a snail. The narrow passage was entered and it was traversed at an exclusively slow pace. Hope (I mean the mythical personage—not our M. C.) whispered to each weary traveller that the open space of the vestibule would afford relief to the lungs. But alas Hope told a "flattering tale." The heat at this part of the route brought vividly to my mind the account of the historical "Black Hole" of Calcutta. Breathing was difficult and faces looked very moist. The want of elbow room prohibited the use of pocket handkerchiefs, and it was as much as each gentleman could do to save his card dropping piecemeal from the digit and thumb between which he deftly held it—so as to have it ready for the aide-de-camp in waiting,

Just at this juncture, happening to turn my head, I observed in rear of me the jovial countenance of our worthy Chief Magistrate of Police, who manfully making his way through the living mass around him was encouraging a gentleman with a Hibernian name ahead of him to secure by all means a *point d'appui* which presented itself close by, adding that he would forgive him were he even obliged to use force of arms for the attainment of the object. A moment before entering the Council chamber I got a glance of His Excellency the Governor, the *cool serenity* of whose countenance acted somewhat as a restorative to my flagging spirits after the arduous journey which I was about to end. You may judge how much the stifling atmosphere must have affected the intellects of some, when one gentleman actually entered the presence of Her Majesty's representative with his head covered, and he would probably have walked up to His Excellency without "doffing his beaver" had he not received a friendly remainder from a gentleman near him.

Great indeed was the relief which I felt when the ceremony was over, and fervently did I pray on behalf of my fellow men as well as myself that yesterday's might be the last hot weather levee with which Bombay would be afflicted.

AN OLD INHABITANT.

11th May 1872.

MR. HOPE ON COUNSEL'S OPINION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—In your issue of yesterday I perused the proceedings of the Bench of Justices at their last meeting, and my attention was drawn to the part where a request was made by Mr. Souter that Mr. Hope should be required to produce the opinion of counsel on the subject of his salary which the Bench had at a previous meeting directed the Municipal Commissioner to obtain. Mr. Hope, in delivering up the opinion, stated by letter and verbally before the Bench that he did not agree with Mr. Green in his opinion, that he would not second any endorsement of Mr. Green's opinion being legal, that if two or three more opinions were taken they would very likely differ with Mr. Green, and so on.

Now, Sir, I submit that Mr. Hope forgot his position, and altogether exceeded his duty, in volunteering these improper remarks, which were as uncalled-for as they must have been offensive to Mr. Green, a gentleman who is held in such high estimation, in Bombay especially, as regards his professional ability, and I consider that Mr. Philip Green is entitled to an apology from the Bench for having permitted Mr. Hope to use these uncalled-for and disparaging remarks.

It is extraordinary how Mr. Commissioner and Barrister Hope intrudes with, and at other times withholds, his legal advice, just as it suits his purpose. At the Bench meeting held on the 25th ultimo, when Mr. Souter charged him with having beguiled the Bench into passing what he knew to be an illegal Resolution, Mr. Hope remarked, during the discussion, that he was not the legal adviser of the Bench. I ask why, then, does he now push forward his legal advice? This inconsistency is very remarkable, but is fully understood by the favoured few who lurk behind the Municipal screen.

11th May. DRY POWDER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I was surprised after what has passed at previous meetings to see the line aken by Mr. Hope at the last Bench meeting held on the 7th inst. relative to the pay of the Commissioner of Police. One would have thought from the expressions that fell from Mr. Hope on the former occasions that he *personally* would be only "too glad" if there were legal means of securing for "His friend" Mr. Souter the pay which he has so deservedly earned.

Mr. Hope, when the question was first mooted, withheld from the Bench of Justices the fact that it had already been decided by the Supreme Government "that the retrenchments were not to affect the present Police Commissioner."

He afterwards tardily consented to take legal advice on the point.

Now that it has been given against him by one of the soundest Lawyers in Bombay, surely one would expect that Mr. Hope would have been only too glad that the matter had been decided in favour of "his friend" Mr. Souter.

Mr. Hope, however, is not satisfied and would like possibly to consult all the members of the Bombay Bar and failing them perhaps "Mookhtyars" till he found an opinion to coincide with his own.

No doubt Mr. Hope is actuated with the highest motives, but I must say that he has a queer way of showing "his friendship," his policy is too deep for me. What a contrast between Mr. Hope and Mr. Forbes' conduct in this affair. The latter, when he learnt that the legal opinion was in favour of Mr. Souter, came forward in a manly way and proposed to withdraw his former motion so far as it related to this part of the question. Many people hold opinions adverse to Mr. Hope drawing the extra Rs. 500, and it would be well if Mr. Hope himself underwent the legal ordeal. Whether he is entitled to the extra sum legally or not it is not for me to decide. In equity he certainly is not.

Mr. Hope is by no means an Admirable Crichton whatever his own ideas may be on the subject. Mr. Hope is neither a good engineer nor a good lawyer (although he has qualified himself for the Bar by eating his dinners at the Temple) and it is wanting in good taste on his part to endeavour to put himself above men with well-known reputations like Messrs. Ormiston and Greer.

May 10th. ANTI WHITE BUNYAS.

THE QUESTION OF GAUGE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—They say if you expose a piece of red cloth to a mad bull it becomes ever more furious. I never tried the experiment, and I don't suppose anybody can explain "the reason why."

Your contemporary the *Times of India* is very like a furious ox when the gauge question comes before him; having written himself into a belief that the narrow gauge is the best, he cannot endure contradiction. I should like to convince him of his fatal error, but I am afraid the case is hopeless, but time will effect a cure and show who is right in the end. If I remember correctly it was the same stubborn-minded journal (but not the same editor, I think) who so ably advocated the abortive reclamation works on Back Bay and elsewhere, and the present writer was almost the only one (?) who opposed these works and got heartily abused for his pains in the columns of the *Times of India*; but who was right has been since too clearly demonstrated, for the *finale* was the utter ruin of all concerned, except the engineers, the contractors, and the lucky few who sold out in good times.

I can assure the editor of the *Times of India* that I had studied and understood practically the question of gauge (a very ancient question indeed) when he must have been tottering about in a go-cart and before young Rendel was born! As for Mr. Fowler—why he is perhaps like the great Liebig—who, when asked to give evidence at some trial in Edinbro' about coal or no coal, replied (I read his reply myself)—"That he would give his evidence on whichever side paid him best."

But now for poor Bapoo, whose ardent and rustic mind must have become unsettled and turgid at the thought of so much newspaper discussion about his "*sensible*" letter. I'll put a question of the Rule of Thumb to him. If a traveller cannot endure more than 150 to 300 miles on the standard gauge in India, how far would he endure travelling on a narrow gauge line with its cramped-up carriages? Give it up? Why, he would just be able to travel a distance in inverse ratio to the square of the two gauges thus :—

ft. in.	miles.	miles.
(5 6)² :	300 : :	(3)² : 90

Then my rustic friend put that in thy hookah and smoke it as thou sittest scaring away the crows and sparrows from thy paddyfields watching the engines on the Blarney and Bog Railway flitting past at the unusual speed of 20 miles the hour.

May 1872. P. W.

Jews in Russia.—In virtue of an Imperial rescript, Jews who have successfully passed the examination for engineering are eligible for Government situations. Another decree permits Jews to purchase baronial estates, and lease them to tenants. The Minister of the Interior has announced that all Jews willing to devote themselves to agricultural pursuits shall have the same advantages as other inhabitants of rural districts. A correspondent writes to the *Allgemine Zeitung des Judenthums* from Wloclawesk that at an examination of the Jewish pupils in the Government school at that place the Inspector of Schools, Councillor Popow, having awarded the prizes, addressed them as follows:—"While under Polish rule your fathers, like your ancestors, were subjected to Egyptian slavery, and were treated most unworthily. It is the Russian Government which has released the Jews from that bondage, which has granted them rights and privileges, and has made all employments and dignities accessible to them. Be, therefore, diligent and good, as that you may become useful members of society and faithful subjects, and show yourselves worthy of acquiring the favour of our gracious Emperor." These words, delivered in a sonorous voice, though gracious withal, made a sensible and at the same time agreeable impression upon the scholars.—*Jewish Chronicle.*

HOME CRITICISMS ON INDIAN AFFAIRS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, 19TH APRIL.

I do not often enter into questions of general politics, but the exceptional interest just now attaching to the condition of public opinion may afford a legitimate excuse for a few words on the position of Mr. Gladstone's Ministry. Two defeats, one a very serious one, within a week, is sufficient to raise the question of the permanence of the present Ministry in power. The defeat by a considerable majority, on the clause of the Ballot Bill, proposing to render it a penal offence punishable by imprisonment for a voter to show his voting card, was accompanied by a defeat by a majority of 100 on the important principle of Sir Massey Lopes' motion as to the inequality of the present system of taxation and the lightening of the local rates. That so arbitrary a measure, and one striking as it does so directly at the very root of individual liberty, should have proceeded from a Liberal Government, as a proposal to render it a penal offence for a voter to show his card, is enough to raise a grave doubt as to the actual character of the principles advocated by the Liberals. It is only three days ago that the *Times* commented very severely on the inadequacy of two sentences passed in the Central Criminal Court on two offenders, one a man who pushed his wife under the wheels of a dray, and so caused her death: another, of a man who brutally ill treated his wife, and knocked her eye out, and, as soon as she had come out of the hospital after recovery from the effects of the cruel usage, again attacked her and brutally ill-treated her. These outrages on human nature were punished by imprisonment for three months; while Mr. Gladstone's Government proposes, and has only been prevented by an adverse vote in the House of Commons from making it law, to punish with two years imsonment a voter at an election who shows his voting card! One is almost tempted to quote the hackneied saying, "*Quem Deus vult perdere,*" &c.

As regards the even more important question raised by Sir Massey Lopes, I would remark upon what appears to me to be very often overlooked, and I refer especially to India, for the same principle will apply to that country even with greater force than to this. We are very apt to be deceived by our State financiers unless a very strict watch is kept upon them. So long as the burdens under the head of Imperial taxation are lightened, people are apt to think the burden of taxation generally is lightened. We may hear of the disappearance of a deficit, or even of a surplus in the Imperial treasury, and adopt the conclusion that it is a symptom of improved economy in the financial department. But it will very often be found, I believe always in the case of India, generally in that of England, that the appearance is deceptive, and that the people, although lightened from some portion of the burden of imperial taxation, are called on to meet the difference by local cesses, rates, &c. This is a matter which especially requires looking after in India, where those much-vaunted but illusive institutions—Mofussil Municipal Committees—may have it in their power to lay on local taxes to an extent that may easily exceed the alleviation arising from a decreased burden of imperial taxation.

I hope the Bombay community is bestirring itself to take measures to secure the return to the next Parliament of some member who will be useful to India. A strong committee should be formed at once to correspond with the East India Association or some other body in London. A special committee might be got together here, or a sub-committee of the Council of the East India Association might be formed for the purpose of taking steps to secure the object. Every other section of the community does this. Why should not India do as others do? The beer interest—the brewers and the publicans—take care to get members elected who will advocate their views. The Alliance does the same. The Church will do the same—the Dissenters will also exert themselves to the same end. Irishmen will take care to have patriotic Irishmen returned, and Scotchmen will do likewise. Why should India be content to remain out in the cold, biting its nails with vexation, because it is always under-represented and generally *mis*represented in the House of Commons?

The same means of securing its object are open to India as are open to the various nationalities and sections of society in the other portions of the Empire. True, India cannot return members representing boroughs and counties in India—a privilege it might soon attain to, if it would avail itself of the means already at its disposal of getting itself even partially represented. But neither do the brewers in the Alliance, nor the Church of England, nor the Liberation Society, return members for any particular borough belonging exclusively to itself. If the member for this place or that is elected, not because he has any local interest in the place, but because he is deemed a good man to represent certain interests, and because those concerned in advocating those interests exert themselves to get him a seat, there is no earthly reason out of and beyond apathy or ignorance to prevent a community like that of Bombay, Calcutta, and Madras, getting their own man or half a dozen men elected for boroughs in England where their election might be easily secured provided proper and fit men be selected.

The discussion which took place on Mr. I. T. Prichard's paper on the representation of India in Parliament shows that there is no substantial objection to be urged against the position taken up by him, viz., that the representation of India is a privilege not beyond the reach of India if she chooses to obtain the concession. The subject, however, must be mooted in the House of Commons, and it only requires, I believe, a resolute and pertinacious agitation there and in India to effect the desired reform. But the first step must be to get men returned for English boroughs who understand India and who will advocate the cause.

The Committee on Indian Finance took the unwonted step of ordering strangers to withdraw at one of their recent meetings. It was on the occasion of the examination of Mr. Thornton respecting the difference between his views and those of Mr. Danvers on the guarantee system as applied to railway capital. Mr. Danvers has admitted that the people of India have suffered financially from the losses received through the Government connection with railways, while Mr. Thornton stigmatized the agreement entered into by the Government with the railway companies to pay five per cent. for managing the railway company's money and works, and at the end of 99½ years to return the plant of every line free of all demand upon it, as a ridiculous and foolish bargain.

Mr. Robert Elliot, the author of a "Coffee-planter's experiences in the jungles of Mysore," gives some valuable evidence as to the condition of the public works and the means of irrigation. There is a very excellent article in *Fraser's Magazine* for this month by that gentleman on Lord Mayo's assassination. The papers have not yet finished with that subject, at least the *Times* correspondent by the last mail filled several columns with details about the execution of Shere Ally, and the facts brought to light by the enquiry. A Mahomedan gentleman now in England has just reprinted, in pamphlet form, the remarkably able letters of Syed Ahmed Khan on the subject of Dr. Hunter's book: the letters your readers will probably have seen already. Putting all these sources of information together, the statements of Dr. Hunter, the reply by Syed Ahmed, the evidence collected in India in the recent trial, and the facts discovered in connection with Shere Ally at the Andamans, Mr. Elliot's article and all that was on record before in the matter of Mr. William Tayler of Patna and his quarrel with the Government, to what conclusion are we to come? Syed Ahmed clearly shows that Dr. Hunter has been grievously misled, and is not to be depended on in the least. It is impossible, after such an exposure, to trust to any statement he makes at second-hand; that is, he clearly could not read the books he quoted, in the original, and trusted to translations. But what can you say of a writer who deals in this way with matters of such grave importance?

The fact of the collection of tribute, however, and the despatch of men and money from India to the Sitana colony, cannot be denied; but, says Syed Ahmed, the assistance was rendered not to enable the fanatics to oppose British power but the Sikhs. How comes it, then, we must ask, that ever since we have occupied that frontier these people have been almost incessantly at war with us? On the whole, I am inclined to the opinion that if Syed Ahmed had contented himself with refuting Dr. Hunter on the score of his quotations, and on the tenets of Wahabeeism proper, it would have been better. For, when he goes on to refute the idea of the fanatics having had any hostile intention or being actuated by any unfriendly feelings towards the British Government, one feels that too great a demand is being made on the credulity. That it is a great mistake to have given these conspirators the name of Wahabees I believe. We might as will call all Roman Catholics Fenians, because almost all the Fenians that have been apprehended are Roman Catholics, as consider all the Wahabees disaffected, because the conspiracy, so far as it has been traced, has been confined to the Wahabees.

Syed Ahmed's pamphlet has been printed with the English and Oordoo in parallel columns. The whole discussion shows in a very remarkable manner how correctly the system of Indian administration has been described by recent writers, who have dwelt upon the want of sympathy between the two classes in India—the European and the native—the utter separation, in fact, which exists. The secret springs of the rebellion of 1857 were kept concealed, and the Government never arrived at a knowledge of them: and here is another instance in which there has clearly been a conspiracy with ramifications over a third of India, and yet it is at least an open question whether the designs of the conspirators were at all directed against our Government. There has been no allusion to India in the House of Commons lately. Lord Cairns last night in the Upper House moved for despatches about the claim to interest on the Kirwee prize money. There were fourteen and a half lacs of Furruckabad rupees which the Government had the use of from 1858 to 1852, and the Prize Agents claim interest upon that sum.

Mr. Gladstone stated last night that the Government had resolved to yield to the very evident feeling that prevailed both in the House of Commons and out of doors that the pension granted to Lady Mayo should be increased. He said they had fixed the sum to which objection had been taken as being too small, by referring to the only precedents they had to guide them, which were the precedents of Mr. Perceval, Lord Raglan, and Lord Elgin's widow; but they had no wish whatever to adhere to their former decisions against the feeling of the House, and as it was clearly the desire of the nation that Lady Mayo's pension should be increased, it would be. The announcement was received with cheers, and Mr. Bernal Osborne withdrew the motion he had set down.

The position of the Ministry seems more and more critical. The defeat on what is in reality the main principle of the Ballot Bill, its pith and back-bone, *i. e.*, the measure enforcing secret voting (for, if there is no secrecy about it, what is the good of the ballot at all?) seems likely to be fatal to the Bill. It was the crucial test, and when it came to the House of Commons making it penal for an Englishman to tell how he voted, the whole thing was found to be so utterly un-English that it was rejected. As the *Times* says, an Englishman is accustomed to go to the poll with his colours flying amid the cheers of his friends and the hooting of his enemies, encouraged by one, and defying the other, and giving his vote in public as an essentially public act which he glories in performing in the face of his fellowmen. The Ballot Bill without a penal clause is nowhere: for if one man may vote secretly if he likes to, and others may vote openly, it will be tantamount to everyone voting as he does now.

EAST INDIA FINANCE COMMITTEE.

(Special Report from Our Own Reporter.)

HOUSE OF COMMONS, FRIDAY, APRIL 19.

The examination of Mr. Harrison, Controller General in the Financial Department of the Government of India, and of Mr. Gay, the Deputy Controller, which was to-day resumed, had reference again to the accounts of the Government of India for the year 1870-71

Mr. Harrison stated with regard to the item of "Assessed Taxes £43,991" on the expenditure side—It is entirely for the collection of the income-tax. This tax is generally assessed and collected through the agency of the land revenue establishments. The charge altogether is small, but a considerable difference will be observed in the charges for the different provinces. For Bengal it is £31,700 and for the N. W. P. only £1,400. The reason is that in Bengal, owing to the peculiar system followed there in connection with the land revenue, the Collector has not the same strength of establishment as elswhere, and it has been found necessary to employ a special agency for the purpose of the assessment of income. In Madras the expenditure was £3,172, in Bombay £5,680. In the city of Bombay there is a special establishment employed for the assessment. Generally throughout the two presidencies named there have been one or two clerks allowed to each collector for the purposes of the Income-Tax Act. For the most part the tax has been collected by previously existing establishments. The total cost of the collection of customs revenue in the year 1870-71 was £186,990, which covers all the cost of establishments and superintendence with the exception of the cost of the Boards of Revenue which will be found under the head of administration. It includes the cost of the establishments at the sea ports for the collection of the import and export duties, and also that of the maintenance of frontier lines between British and native territory. In the city of Bombay the cost of the collection of customs, salt and opium amounted in 1856-7 to £74,000 and in 1870-71 to £125. There has been an increase in the salaries and also in the number of officers. In the former year, for instance, I find that there were five appraisers at £540 and in the latter seven at £1,400, the lower remuneration being, no doubt, considered insufficient for the responsible character of the duties. There have been increases also in the number of preventive officers and in other respects.

Mr. Eastwick—What is the cause of the great increase of prices in Bombay?—It is attributed in a great measure to the increase in the cost of living and is also very much due, I think, to the competition on the part of private employers. It was represented a few years also that none of the Government offices were able to retain men who were worth keeping, and that it was necessary to raise their pay considerably.

Lord B. Fitzmaurice—Do you consider that the rise of prices in Bombay is likely to continue to a greater extent than in the rest of India?—The causes which have led to the increase will likely not all remain in operation.

What do you consider those causes to be?—The course of events in Bombay in the years immediately succeeding the great export of cotton led to the creation of large numbers of public companies and to the exhibition of a very great degree of health, and this seems to have led to a competition for the services of educated persons and to a great increase in prices. The circumstances in many respects have altered since that time, but I apprehend it is very rarely the case that the cost of living and the rate of wages, having once risen, fall readily to their former level. The effect of the exceptional circumstances may continue, although the causes themselves may disappear.

I suppose a great deal of the rise in prices has arisen from the great influx of silver?—That is so, and that is a permanent cause.

And I suppose the improvement in communications in that part of India is a cause?—That undoubtedly has had an effect in equalising the prices.

I think Sir B. Frere in his evidence said it had had the effect of increasing prices in Bombay, articles of necessity which abounded being taken now in a great measure to distant places?—It is so, the prices have been equalised and in Bombay raised.

Sir D. Wedderburn—Has the cost of collection in Bombay increased in a greater ratio than the amount collected?—I do not think there is any marked change in the percentage.

Sir S. Northcote—If the rise in prices and salaries is an explanation of the excessive cost of collecting customs duties in Bombay, how do you account for the fact that there is not a proportionate excess in the cost of collecting the taxes in the same presidency?—That reason will of course affect only the rate paid to individuals. But in Bombay I find that there is a larger charge for collection of assessed taxes than in Madras.

I observe that in Bombay the rate per cent. for which the customs are collected is very nearly 12 per cent. or more than double the rate at Bengal, Madras, or Burmah whereas in the collection of assessed taxes the rate at Bombay is 1·3, which is about the same as in Madras or Burmah, while in Bengal it is 4·6, three or four times the percentage at Bombay?—The difference would depend upon the class of persons whose incomes have to be assessed. The assessor at Bombay would have to deal largely with persons who pay individually a large amount of income tax, and therefore I should not expect the percentage there to be so large as in Bengal.

Leaving out the case of Bengal, how will it be as compared with Madras? Is there a much larger or much the same establishment required?—The district establishments in Madras and Bombay are very much the same in character. One or two extra clerks are allowed to each district collector, and the charges represent mainly the pay to these clerks.

But can the difference in prices at Bombay be taken as sufficiently to account for the great difference in the cost of collecting the customs there?—I think that a very principal cause of the difference is that in Bombay there are a number of small seaports each of which requires a separate establishment and separate agency for the protection of the customs revenue, and the presidency is thus placed at a disadvantage as compared with Bengal which has only one port.

After some unimportant evidence in regard to the cost of collecting the revenue from salt, the item of "Opium charges £20,14,000" was taken up.

Mr. Harrison—This expenditure is entirely in Bengal and Bombay, nearly the whole of it in the former. It includes the price paid for the opium to the cultivator under agreement with Government and the cost of the establishments for the management of the revenue. The cultivation is divided into two great divisions—the Behar Division, as it is termed, which has its head quarters at Patna, and the Benares Division, which has its head quarters at Mirzapore. In the former division the establishment charges amounted in 1856-7 to £35,000 and in 1870-71 to £34,020. The payments to cultivators will scarcely admit of comparison, for they depend entirely on the acreage under cultivation, the produce of the particular season and the price. There is some variation in the rate paid to the cultivator. In 1856-7 it was Rs. 3½ per seer, and at the present time it is Rs. 5. In Behar the payments to cultivators amounted in 1856-7 to £646,000 and in 1870-1 to £1,221,000, in addition to which there are manufacturing charges. The amount of Behar opium brought for sale in 1856-7 was 22,000 chests as against 22,900 in 1870-71. I am unable to state the produce. It appears to have been rather stationary. In the Benares division the establishment charges increased from £256,000 in 1856-57 to £36,000 in 1870-71, the payments to cultivators from £323,000 to £691,000; the manufacturing charges from £15,000 to £43,000; and the quantity brought for sale from 10,600 to 16,000 chest. In the salaries of the lower grades there was an increase in both provinces, but this has been balanced by a reduction made in the pay of the principal officer, the opium agent. The pay of the Behar agent has been decreased by £600 a year, and the difference has provided for the increase of pay in the lower grades. In Benares there has been the same increase in the pay of the lower officers, but the pay of the Agent has not been decreased in the same proportion. I think the increase of manufacturing charges due in some measure to the increased quantity manufactured and also to the increased charges for bringing the opium down to Calcutta, the charges for carriage by rail being higher than those formerly paid for carriage by boats. In former years boats were sometimes lost, and besides the saving to Government in this respect there is the additional advantage at present that the opium is brought by rail in better condition. The total expenditure under opium charges in Bengal was in 1870-71 £2,011,000, and in Bombay £2,400. Most of the expenditure in Bombay is thrown in with the item for customs, salt, and opium.

By Mr. Eastwick—In Bombay the opium revenue consists simply of a duty paid on the manufactured opium when it passes the frontier.

By Mr. Fawcett—At the present time the revenue from opium is about 8 millions. That is on a price which is higher than was anticipated.

Mr. Fawcett—But I should not be wrong in saying that this opium revenue is collected at a charge of 20 per cent.?

The Chairman (Mr. Ayrton) remarked that the percentage represented chiefly the cost of the material.

After considering "Stamp charges" the Committee took up the "Mint charges."

Mr. Harrison said the total loss in connection with the operations of the mints for the year 1870-71 was about £32,000. This loss was exceptional.

By Mr. Eastwick—The decrease in the coinage is immense as compared with the limited period from about 1855 to 1863, but if compared with a long series of years it will not appear by any means so large. Taking the average of 23 years immediately preceding that period, the coinage will not, I think, be found to exceed 3 millions a year, and that is an amount which perhaps may reasonably be expected to occur again, as an average.

But do you think a million of fresh coinage is sufficient to supply the wants of the people of India?—More than sufficient to supply the waste.

Do you not think that the coinage goes out of circulation to make ornaments and so on?—It is always very difficult to trace the destination of silver coinage, but our coinage is burdened with a charge of 2 per cent. which is a clear loss to all persons who use it for any other purpose than that of coin.

If a person buys bullion, do they charge him for coining it?—Two per cent.

Does this charge not decrease importation?—I think not, because the fact of the charge is thoroughly understood, and of course a consignment of bullion to India will be valued with the liability to this charge.

Is it the fact, then, that the importation of bullion has very much diminished?—It has very much diminished as compared with ten years ago.

Mr. Harrison further stated that the Madras Mint was permanently closed, and that Government had endeavoured to sell the machinery, which was not of great value.

By Sir D. Wedderburn—In the year 1870-71 there was a very small quantity of gold coin. The proceeds of a duty at the rate of 1 per cent. upon it was in Calcutta £48 and in Bombay £1, which would represent gold to the value of about £5,000. I apprehend the mint at Bombay could not be closed without considerable inconvenience. At some future time it may be practicable.

By Mr. S. Cave—At present I do not think it practicable to coin all the money in England and send it out. The absence of facilities for coining considerably would almost operate to prevent the importation of silver.

Mr. Cave—You would not require an importation of silver if you had a sufficiency of silver coinage.

By the Chairman—The silver imported comes from all parts of the world.

The Chairman—Therefore the people of India would have to incur the cost of sending the bullion to England to be coined?—That would be the effect.

After some further questions on this subject, the examination of the witness was adjourned and the Committee rose.

BOMBAY.

Small Causes Court.—During Wednesday and Thursday nearly 266 new suits were filed in the Small Causes Court.

Educational.—Mr. Kawramal Chundunmal, head master Hydrabad Normal School, has been appointed to act as Deputy Educational Inspector in Sind.

Accident.—On Friday a Hindoo lad, aged about three years, accidentally fell off the Arthur Bunder. The child was seriously injured and was taken to the Jamsetjee Hospital.

The Cantonment Magistrate of Mhow.—Major W. C. Lester, Cantonment Magistrate, Mhow, who is now on leave to Europe, has been granted an extension of leave for a period of four months.

Boat License.—At the Fort Police Court on Saturday, the Senior Magistrate fined a boatman named Tookaram Visram five rupees, for carrying a greater number of passengers in his boat than he was licensed to carry.

Fatal Buggy Accident.—An inquest was held on Saturday at the Jamsetjee Hospital concerning the death of one Pandoo Gopal. The jury found that the man's death was caused by injuries received by his having been accidentally knocked done by a buggy.

Rate Payers' Meeting.—A large meeting of the rate payers of Bombay is to be held in the Framjee Cawasjee Institute on Tuesday, the 21st instant, to consider a petition against the draft Municipal Bill, which is to be forwarded to His Excellency the Governor in Council.

A Noted Thief.—On Saturday at the Fort Police Court before Mr. Connon, a Mussulman named Abdoola Habib, an incorrigible thief, was charged with having in his possession a quantity of cotton, reasonably suspected of being stolen or fraudulently obtained. The man admitted the offence and was fined ten rupees, or, in default, to undergo ten days' rigorous imprisonment.

The Ex-Jam of Lus Beyla.—We mentioned in Saturday's *Gazette* that the ex-Jam of Lus Beyla visited H. E. the Governor on Thursday last. We now learn that there were present at the interview Colonel Sir Wm. Merewether, Commissioner in Sind, Mr. Gonne, Political Secretary to Government, and Mr. Venayek Wasoodew, Orienta Translator to Government.

Arrest of Deserters.—James McCarthy and John Abbott were on Saturday charged before the Senior Magistrate with being absent from H. M's. ship Cadmus without leave. The men having confessed the offence with which they were charged, the magistrate handed them over to the executive police with a view to having their cases disposed of by the marine authorities.

The Zoroastrian Theatrical Club, an old company, advertises a performance on Wednesday next, when the melo-drama of "Khodabux" will be represented for the first time this season. It will be recollected that this play had a run of more than a dozen nights last year, and we have no doubt but that it will receive that support from the public which it so well deserves.

Victoria Theatrical Company.—To-night these amateurs appear on the boards of the Victoria Theatre in the people's favorite play of "Bezun and Munizeh" before families only. Last Monday it was performed with success before a tolerably full house, and to-night we trust these actors will be rewarded with a crowded house. The evening's entertainment will, we are informed, conclude with an exhibition of "Flying and singing Fairies."

Suspicious Characters.—At the Fort Police Court on Saturday Purshotum Moorar and Syana Nursoo were brought up on remand and charged with having in their possession one silver watch, one gold ring, and a driver's badge, reasonably suspected of being stolen or fraudulently obtained. Prisoners admitted the offence and were each fined by the Senior Magistrate in the sum of ten rupees, with the alternative of a week's imprisonment.

Carriage Accident.—As a coachman in the service of a Hindoo named Jairam Pragjee was driving along Shamjee Hansajee's street on Friday, the horse became frightened, broke the two shafts of the carriage, and ran away, knocking down five persons who were walking on the road. The horse after running some distance jumped over the railway wall at Chinch Bunder and broke his neck. The persons knocked down by the horse were only slightly injured.

Fourth Judge of the Small Causes Court.—Mr. Bhasker Damodhur, Fourth Judge of the Small Causes Court, who had been on six months leave to Poona, returned to Bombay last week and resumes charge of his office to-day. Mr. Mudden Shreecrustnajee, who was acting during Mr. Basker's absence, will revert to his appointment as first-class Subordinate Judge of Poona, and Mr. M. G. Ranade, barrister-at-law, who was acting for Mr. Mu

SHIPPING ITEMS.

Messrs. R. Rubattino and Co.'s s.s. India, which is advertised to sail from Bombay on the 1st June next, left Aden on the afternoon of the 10th.

The s.s. Oorus, Nacoda, arrived on Saturday last from Cutch Mandvee, with a cargo of 9 bags of silver, and one hundred and fifteen deck passengers.

Messrs. R. Rubattino and Co.'s s.s. Persia which left Bombay on the 1st May, reached Aden at day break on the 9th, and resumed her homeward voyage on the same evening.

The s.s. Belona, 1,226 tons, Captain R. T. Power, sailed on the 11th inst. for Liverpool via the Suez Canal with a cargo of 6,343 bales cotton, 648 bales wool, 741 cwt. linseed, 1,085 cwt. hemp, 472 cwt. saltpetre, 1,358 cwt. coir yarn, 86 tons steel, 200 cwt. galls, 127 cwt. cardamoms, 143 cwt. dry ginger, 259 cwt. coffee, 175 cwt. rags, and the following passengers:—

Captain W. F. Sandwith; Dr. A. Potter; Mr. G. Haldane; Rev. R. Easum, Mrs. Easum, three children, and ayah; Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Yates, and three children; Mrs. Ross; Mrs. Gillet; Mrs. Stanley; and Mr. Geo. Wheatley.

The following is the list of passengers per s.s. Sumatra, which left Calcutta on Tuesday morning last:—

For Madras.—Rev. Mr. Don; Mr. R. Kelly Maitland and native male servant; Mr. John Green; Jafir Hassain; Mrs. Mason; Rev. Mr. Dall; Mr. F. J. G. Campbell, C.S.; Capt. Woolridge; and Mr. and Mrs. Douglas, child, and native servant.

For Galle.—Mr. C. C. Colley.

For Suez.—Dr. and Mrs. Payne; and Capt. Roger's.

For Malta.—Lord and Lady Napier, and two European servants; and Hon. Capt. Napier.

For Brindisi.—Mr. Geo. Goodricke; Maj. Burne; M. B. K. Revett; Mr. John Hoy; Mr. T. D. Beighton, C.S.; and Mr. Percy H. Allard.

For Southampton.—Mr. S. M. Barry, junior; Mr., Mrs., and Miss Blechynden; Mrs. Canston, and child; Mrs. Don, child, two infants, and ayah; Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Atkinson, and child; Mrs. Gilbert; Mr. Robert Young; Mr. James Wilson; Capt Grimes; Mr. and Miss Chuckerbutty, two children, two infants, and European Servant.

STATE OF THE TIDE AT BOMBAY.

High Water. Time.	Height.	May.	Low Water. Time.	Height.
H. M.	Ft. In.		H. M.	Ft. In.
2 2 m	2 0		8 21 m	4 6
3 22 s	3 9	Monday..... 13	9 26 s	1 0
3 44 m	3 2		10 25 s	0 8
4 14 s	3 2	Tuesday..... 14	9 56 m	2 9
4 41 s	0 8		11 40 s	0 11
5 6 s	3 11	Wednesday ... 15	10 39 m	2 3
5 10 m	0 7			
6 11 s	3 9	Thursday 16	0 53 m	1 7
6 43 m	1 0		0 38 s	2 2
7 14 s	3 2	Friday 17	1 52 m	2 9
8 1 m	2 0		1 57 s	2 5
8 12 s	3 3	Saturday..... 18	2 30 m	4 1
8 58 m	3 3	Sunday 19	2 51 s	3 1
8 50 s	4 3			

Moon—First Quarter, 15th, 8h. 56m. P.M.

CONVERSAZIONE AT Mr. MUNGULDASS NATHOOBHOY'S.

On Friday night, Mr. Munguldass Nathoobhoy's fine bungalow in Girgaum was decked out in splendour to do honour to the visit to it of the Hon. Mr. Mansfield, who is about to leave India for good and all. The principal citizens of Bombay had been invited to meet the hon. gentleman, and he had thus an opportunity of saying a parting word to many whom otherwise he would have had no opportunity of speaking to. The conversazione was of the most pleasant description, and when a change was wished from the movements and music of the nautch girls in the handsome drawing room nothing could be more agreeable than to step out into the cool verandah, and chat with a friend or look over the balustrades upon the lovely illuminations in the garden, which, laid out in circles and parterres of nicely-coloured lamps, with the flowing waters of a fountain sparkled amid all, was framed in a magnificent belt of tall palm-trees, through whose graceful foliage shone hundreds of soft-coloured Chinese lanterns. Mr. Munguldass had a well-spread table provided in an ante-room, which was largely patronised. A pleasant feature in the evening was the attendance of several ladies, who looked upon the dancers with some interest; and we must not forget to mention that the Hon. B. H. Ellis was also present, and conversed with many of his old Bombay friends. The party dispersed at mid-night, and as Mr. Munguldass bade good-bye to his guest he threw a chain of flowers round his neck, and made wristlets of the same material pass over his hands. Mr. Mansfield expressed himself much pleased with the evening he had spent.

THE "HABEAS CORPUS" CASE.

THE HUSBAND'S APPLICATION REFUSED.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley gave his decision on Saturday last in the case of James W. T. Wilson v. Minnie Wilson, a report of the proceedings in which was given at length in our issue of that day.

Mr. Justice Bayley, in giving judgment, said that on the 29th ult., Mr. Pigot, instructed by Dr. Dallas, pauper's attorney, on behalf of James W. T. Wilson, moved before him for a writ of *habeas corpus*, addressed to his wife Minnie Wilson, requiring her to shew cause why she should not deliver up to him his daughter Annie Elizabeth, alleged to be about fourteen years of age. The applicant, a clergyman of the Church of England, latterly employed by the Church Missionary Society, made an affidavit in support of the application. (His Lordship here stated the substance of the affidavit, which has been already published by us.) The affidavit concluded by stating that Mrs. Wilson was at present without means of support, and making other allegations which his Lordship said he need not particularise. Upon that affidavit and the motion, his Lordship ordered a rule *nisi* for a writ of *habeas corpus* to issue. The mother and daughter appeared before his Lordship in Court; and they being understood to be without funds, it was suggested that the mother and her witnesses should be allowed to appear in chambers, and that their evidence should be heard there. His Lordship accordingly ordered that the case should be removed into chambers. Mr. Macpherson very considerately offered to conduct the case of the mother; and, as one frequently saw, he gave thorough assistance in the course of the enquiry, which was made before his Lordship on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday last. Mr. Pigot and Dr. Dallas withdrew from the case, being of opinion that the applicant, on his own showing, was not entitled to the prayer of his affidavit, namely, that the girl should be placed under his protection. Upon the law of the case there could be no doubt. In 1860 the Court of Queen's Bench held by a solemn decision of the judges that a father is entitled to the custody of his daughter until she is sixteen years of age, unless it should be dangerous to the child either physically, morally, or intellectually, to do so. In the investigation which took place before his Lordship, the burden of proof was upon those who opposed the application of the father. The mother was examined, and Mr. Chislett, an inspector of police, was also examined on her behalf. In reply Mr. Wilson, Major Raitt, Superintendent of the House of Correction and of the Government workhouse, and Mr. Glover, an honorary ensign in Her Majesty's service, were examined on behalf of the applicant, whose counsel, Mr. Pigot, afterwards withdrew from further appearing on his behalf. Now, his Lordship did not propose to analyse with minute particularity the evidence which induced the learned gentleman to abstain from appearing any further on behalf of his client. It appeared to his Lordship that there would be danger to the girl, if handed over to the custody of her father, of such a decided character that his Lordship should decline to give the applicant the relief he sought for. He himself admitted that in May 1870, he was suspended by the Church Missionary Society from all clerical functions. He appeared before the Court of the Bishop and four assessors and was heard in his defence. One of the charges was occasional drunkenness; and his defence was that he took exact under medical advice, although in fact he had been drinking brandy and country liquor contrary to medical advice, and he therefore told the Bishop and the assessors a deliberate lie. He also said that, while they were at Aurungabad, his wife charged him with committing improprieties with three women, who were named Fanny, Lingkee, and a midwife whose name is not mentioned. He admitted that the day after his wife charged him with improper conduct, Lingkee was sent away to her mother. His wife swore, and his Lordship believed her statement, that she saw him in illicit intercourse with the girl. His Lordship also believed the wife's statement as to the applicant's improper conduct with Fanny. He admitted that he was constantly in the habit of being drunk. The principal ground his Lordship would go upon were the admissions he made as to stroking the breasts of young women and girls. He himself admitted he caressed Fanny. He admitted his wife took chlorodyne with the view of committing suicide after she accused him of improper conduct with Lingkee. Then he admitted in respect to his daughter Annie Elizabeth what the Court and every one in his senses must take to be highly improper, although he denied the use of an expression imputed to him by his wife, viz., "I can do what I like with my daughter." Looking at all these circumstances, looking to the habit of drunkenness which took possession of him about two months after he went to Aurungabad, his Lordship could not believe his statement that he would in future abstain from drink. He was virtually a pauper, and although he was employed for a month in the *Times of India* office and for a fortnight was a tutor to Mr. Mull's children, he admitted as a fact he was often under the influence of drink wandering about the Esplanade and elsewhere. From what his Lordship should call the applicant's misconduct towards women and his own daughter, he thought the girl would be in danger if made over to his custody. He had deliberated over the matter, and had at last arrived at the conclusion that he could go nothing more than either grant or refuse the application. There were numerous cases in which, in England, children had been taken away from their parents and handed to third parties. In those cases, however, there was property belonging to the parties, while there was none in this instance. Referring to some English cases, his Lordship said he had no hesitation in refusing to grant to the father the relief he asked, because upon the evidence there could be no doubt in the minds of all persons who had heard it, that the trust which the law and nature reposed in him had been violated. It would be to the danger of the child to entrust her to such a man. Now, in the enquiry and in the concluding part of his affidavit, the applicant made certain charges against his wife; and the applicant made certain charges against his wife; and thinking that there might be some truth therein, his Lordship had communicated with the Commissioner of Police. The result of the enquiry had been laid before his Lordship, but he saw that, even if the evidence was taken, no good could come out of it in the disposal of the present application. If there was a petition on behalf of the girl, or if there was property, so that the infant could be placed in the hands of some fit and proper person, it would be a different thing. The question before the Court was simply whether or not the girl should be made over to the father. His Lordship should, therefore, decline to enter into what would appear to be a somewhat unnecessary enquiry. He could do nothing more than give his opinion as to the weight of the evidence to be added to, while a great deal of harm might result to the interests of the child, which were paramount. His Lordship thought that, if he were to go into the other evidence, he should be acting *ultra vires*. It would be a different thing if the case were to come on again before him and if affidavits were brought. At present he thought it would be fairer to the interests of the child if he refrained from saying anything more. He must be understood to say nothing either for or against the mother or the daughter; for any such opinion would be extra-judicial and unnecessary in deciding the present application. His Lordship must state, and he could not conceal from himself the fact, that it would be very much to the interest of the girl that the mother should without any delay put her in some school, if she really bears any affection for her child. The application was refused; and as the applicant is a pauper, each party was to bear his or her own costs. The consequence was that the girl was to go with the mother.

Mr. Macpherson—I may say that the mother has every desire—if the means are forthcoming—to place the girl in the best school she can.

Mr. Justice Bayley—I wish to acknowledge the very great assistance which the Court has derived from the able manner in which Mr. Macpherson has conducted the case. It was his skilful cross-examination of the father that elicited the evidence, upon which the Court thinks it proper to decline to make over the girl to the father.

The parties then left the Court.

THE SHAH-NAMEH IN GUJERATEE VERSE.

Firdousee, the author of the Shah-Nameh, previously to his departure from Toos, a city of Khorasan, where he was born in A.D. 946, is said to have composed a chronicle of the kings of Persia. On visiting the capital of Muhmood, where another poet, Unsuree, had obtained distinction at court by the production of inferior compositions, Firdousee, in order to give the king an idea of the powers of his Muse, presented him with an episode entitled "Soohrab and Roostum." The king was so pleased with the poesy of the bard of Toos that he gave him an order on the treasury for a thousand dinars, or one dinar (8s. 6d.) for each couplet; and directed him to remodel the Shah-Nameh on the materials which he furnished for the purpose. Firdousee completed the task after thirty years' labour. He presented his work to the king, when, instead of his getting Rs. 4,05,000, the sum that was promised him, he was offered less than half the amount. Some persons attribute this breach of faith to the vizier or prime minister who, although the king had ordered an elephant-load of gold to be given to Firdousee as a reward, is said to have modified the mandate and to have substituted silver for gold. The poet spurned the offer, and being resolved on resenting the indignity and the injustice done him, composed his celebrated satire on the king. Such was the effect of the satire that it is supposed to have brought him after all nearly double the amount he had been promised for his great work, or some eight lacs of rupees. He did not, however, live long to enjoy his wealth, and died in 1021 at the age of seventy-five. When the Shah-Nameh was first published, the scholars and learned men of the time admired the transcendent abilities of the poet; and it is said that his writings helped decrepid Persia to spring to new life, as it were, and become renowned over the world. The poet himself refers to some such result when he says—

"Long did I labour in this world of pain,
In hopes my toils might wealth and honours gain;
And sixty thousand word'rous couplets wove,
That told how mighty chiefs in battle strove.
Revolving ages had obscured their fame,
Unknown each deed, and dead each mighty name!
But now recorded in this lofty strain,
Each king and hero springs to life again."

Since the time of the Mussulman king, different versions of the Shah-Nameh have appeared in different languages, some under the patronage of kings and nobles. The latest was a translation in French, published under the patronage of the ex-Emperor Napoleon, by Par. M. Jules Mohl, four volumes of which have already appeared. It may, however, be considered a matter of regret that the descendants of the kings and heroes, the glory of whose martial achievements the poet has so effectively wedded to immortal verse, are to this day left without a decent translation of his work in their adopted language, in which alone the majority of them can understand its merits. We may, therefore, congratulate them upon the fact that the want is about to be supplied. Mr. Muncherjee Cowasjee Lungrana has undertaken the task to give to his countrymen the bulk of the Shah-Nameh in Gujeratee verse; and his long-established reputation as a Gujeratee poet leads us to believe that he will execute it with credit to himself and with satisfaction to those who may be interested in its success. It is intended to complete the work in eight or ten parts, the first of which is now before us. Mr. Muncherjee is already known—more familiarly under the name of "Munshokh"—as the author of several works in prose and verse, which hold a high rank in Gujeratee literature; and it may be presumed that to the important work he has now taken in hand his best energies will be given. The volume before us is a creditable specimen of the sort of work turned out from the *Union Press*, and will form an attractive feature of every drawing-room table. It is dedicated as a token of the author's regard and esteem to the Hon. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy for the "zeal displayed by him in promoting useful knowledge and in the improvement of the social condition of his fellow-brethren," &c.

INDIAN ITEMS.

Mr. Thomas Hindmarsh has been appointed to be a Surveyor for the survey of steam vessels at Kooshtea, in the place of Mr. Charles Stewart Still Simpson, deceased.

Mr. William Humphrey Page has been appointed to officiate temporarily as a Magistrate for the town of Calcutta. Mr. Page has also been appointed a Justice of the Peace for the town of Calcutta.

The Government College, Lahore, is to be built on the waste land near the fort at a cost of a lakh and a half of rupees. The design by Mr. Purdon, Sub-Engineer, is an excellent one, and will be a great ornament to the city. The work is about to be put in hand at once.—*Indian Public Opinion.*

Umritsur is also to be congratulated on obtaining the New Court House which has been so long needed. This will cost Rs. 1,20,000 and is to be built on the ground between the Rambagh and the city, all the law Courts being removed from the public gardens, which will be immensely improved by their absence.—*Ibid.*

Obituary.—We regret to announce the death, at St. Thomé of Mr. Thomas Wilkins, late Deputy Registrar of the High Court, and the Secretary of the Military Female Orphan Asylum. The deceased gentleman was ailing for some time, and died yesterday morning from disease of the heart.—*Madras Times, May 10.*

Who is responsible?—A most serious discussion is said to be going on now between the Marine and Police authorities, involving no less a question than the responsibility for the loss of life that occurred at the wreck of the Hotspur. Reports from the heads of the two departments have gone into Government. It is said that the Master Attendant report that all hands might have been rescued from the Hotspur on the day of the wreck, but for certain interference with the officers of his department of which he complains.—*Ibid.*

Small-pox is still reported as existing in eight districts in the Central Provinces, but it is generally on the decrease. The cholera in the Minar district is also decreasing, but of 63 cases reported during the week, 42 died, and 21 were under treatment. The yield of the harvest has been generally below the average.—*Englishman, May 9.*

The Weather and Crops in Bengal.—"Rain much wanted," is still the burden of the district-reports from many parts of Bengal and Orissa. Most of the indigo-districts want rain very badly, but except in hinda, there has been a satisfactory fall throughout Jessore. In the tea-districts generally in Eastern Bengal there have been good falls of rain, and the heavy storms in Sylhet have not done much damage, beyond causing an unusually high flood in the Surma.—*Ibid.*

The Calcutta Vakeels versus the Attorneys.—We hear that the Judges of the High Court have fixed the 16th day of May current for hearing the petition of the vakeels against the attorneys; the sitting will take place in the appellate side. The question of the rights of barristers, pleaders, attorneys and mukteers will be determined at the same time. For the pleaders—either a barrister or one of their body will plead. For the attorneys—a barrister or a vakeel. Babu Annodaprasad Banarji will act as the vakeel for the pleaders.—*Ibid.*

Calcutta on the Outlook for a Cyclone.—Calcutta has, we think we may say, been rather disappointed at the non-appearance of a cyclone, which was to have come off last night, or the night before, or the night before that. The Madras cyclone set us on the *qui vive*, and as May is the month for cyclones, we were waiting, open mouthed and dusty, for a storm. But there is nothing—we are writing *yesterday*—in the present aspect of affairs to sanction the belief that any storm is imminent. Though the barometer has been low, the wind has been from the south or west of the south both in Calcutta and at Sagar Island, and these are "safe" quarters. Moreover, the Sagar Island barometer has been unusually above that of Calcutta, and this is another "safe" sign. There has evidently been a strong wind blowing at the Sandheads, but it shows that the pressure on the Bay is higher than over the land, and cyclones are never formed except at sea. Our timid readers may therefore, sleep in peace, confident that, so far as *theory* is concerned, they are safe enough.—*Ibid.*

An Extensive and Destructive Fire broke out in a jute-godown at 1 o'clock on the morning of the 8th instant, in the Strand Road, North, near the Mint. The godown was composed of bamboos with tile roofing, as were all the other godowns in the neighbourhood. So rapid was the progress of the fire, that before Police Superintendent Percy with the fire-brigade and engines arrived on the spot, which was only 15 minutes after the alarm was given, twenty-nine buildings were in a blaze. On the arrival of the fire-brigade they at once proceeded to prevent the flames from spreading further. This they succeeded in doing, but were not so fortunate in saving the contents of the buildings, though they managed to save a considerable quantity of rice and other seeds. The débris continued burning until half-past eleven A.M. before the fire was finally put out. A large quantity of property is said to be destroyed, amounting in value to upwards of Rs. 100,000. The owners are all native merchants, whose names we have not been able to ascertain. No clue has yet been got as to the origin of the fire, but it is supposed that it had arisen from the native servants smoking on the premises.—*Ibid.*

A Nuisance.—We observe that those little imps who run by the side of carriages in order to extort money, are beginning to show their faces again on our roads. For years nothing was heard of them. The reason of their disappearance, we believe, was owing to our late Chief Justice, Sir Colley Scotland, who being very near coming to grief through their antics, had a number of them whipped. Probably the young rascals have found out that another Chief Justice reigns in his stead; and that they may ply their trade as of old. Their unearthly cry of Sar! Sar! Sar! and the horrible blow they give their stomachs are enough to make anyone who is nervous, to shudder. Cannot the police do something to put them down?—*Madras Times.*

An Afghan Vow.—If what the *Lawrence Gazette*, as quoted by our Agra contemporary, says on the manners and customs of the Afghans, be true, we do expect no little amount of trouble from those bloodthirsty barbarians. We are told that when they are sick or in difficulty, they offer a vow that on their recovery they will sacrifice the life of a Kafir. The truth of this is proved by the deposition of the late Commissioner of Peshawur, who when asked what motives had led him to commit the deed, stated that in time of sickness he had made a vow that on his recovery he would kill an infidel. The writer thinks it not unlikely that Abdoolah and Sher Ali might have made similar vows in pursuance of the custom.—*Delhi Gazette.*

The Calcutta Volunteers.—That excellent and indefatigable amateur, Captain H. Cowper has got up a Dramatic entertainment to aid the funds required for the Volunteer Head-quarters. The performance will come off at the theatre next week.—*Englishman.*

Appointments in Bengal.—We hear that Babu Grish Chunder Ghose, Subordinate Judge of the Small Cause Court of Mozufferpore in Tirhut, has been promoted from the 2nd to the 1st grade on a salary of Rs. 1,000 per mensem, and that Babu Pearylal Banerjee, 1st Grade Munsiff, officiating as Subordinate Judge and Judge of Small Cause Court Midnapore, is also promoted to the rank of a Subordinate Judge. These promotions have resulted from the death of Babu Koylos Chunder Deb of the Alipore Court.—*Ibid.*

The miscreant who attempted to murder Mrs. Anderson at Mussoorie, who has been in durance vile since that event, has been sentenced by the Sessions Judge to penal servitude for seven years. It is generally supposed that he was actuated by no malicious motive, but his villainous nature, under the influence of some intoxicating drug, caused him to commit the murderous assault.—*Delhi Gazette.*

A Native Opinion of Mr. Campbell.—In his review of the past year, the *Som Prokash* has the following remarks upon Bengal:—Under a civilian of the non-regulation provinces, who is unacquainted with the circumstances or the language of the country, dissatisfaction increases. He makes changes whether he understands them or not. Whether they be for the good of the country or not he cares not, so long as changes can be effected. He looks upon Native Judges and Deputy Magistrates as dogs and jackals, and treats them as such. To despise such is the settled policy of the Lieutenant-Governor. He constantly seeks to put a stop to high education; his desire is that the natives of Bengal should be governed as beasts; he does not wish that they should become learned and civilized, and like Europeans have independent opinions of the manner in which a state should be governed. He does not intend that they should interfere with the plan adopted by the rulers. If educated, they will be desirous to look into the merits of measures, and therefore the root of the tree of education must be aimed at. Ever since British rule has been established in India, Bengal was never in a more unhappy condition. Nor is this true only of natives. Europeans object to the measures of an obstinate and unworthy ruler. The Oaths Act which was lately passed, the Editor is sorry to find, has been altered through the remarks of the Lieutenant-Governor. He belongs to the class of those by whose faults empires are destroyed; he is fit to be a minister of the ancient race of Bourbons.

THE CYCLONE.

A French Vessel,—the *'Catherine et Joseph*—which arrived from Pondicherry yesterday, reports that she passed between that port and this, five vessels dismasted.—*Madras Times*, May 9.

Captain Crowther's evidence at the adjourned inquest yesterday, is important. It goes to show that the ships could have got to sea when the danger signal was hoisted, and that they did not try. It seems that some of the ships were too light to risk going to sea, and that others in seagoing order were to windward of them, and so would have run the risk of collision had they tried to go.—*Ibid.*

THE KUKA EXECUTIONS.

(*Indian Public Opinion.*)

The public have heard with deep indignation the announcement that Mr. Cowan has been dismissed the public service, and Mr. Forsyth removed from the Punjab. In the name of the Europeans of the Punjab, and of the loyal natives, a number fast decreasing, we protest against the decision of the Government. We do so well aware how utterly hopeless such a protest is. There is no possible chance of the decision being rescinded, and the public indignation is on this account mingled with sorrow and shame: sorrow for the victims of misplaced zeal for thankless master, and shame for the insensate folly of those whom an unhappy chance has made our rulers. The Government decision has this day blackened the face of every Englishman in the Province, and contemptuously outraged the sympathies of the races who have hitherto been proud to assist us against all enemies. It has given a premium for midnight murder, for treason and conspiracy, for defiance of our power, for open outrage: a high premium; no less than the degradation and ruin of any British officer who in the interests of the Empire dares by a sudden well-timed stroke prevent them.

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The effect of the destruction of the first band is now well known. Two days after not a Kooka puggree was to be seen in any large town of the Punjab. The orthodox Sikhs came forward to help to put down the sect, the great Sikh chiefs were particularly zealous in showing their disfavor of them, confidence was restored throughout the Punjab, and there was a prospect of rest from disquisting rumours and apprehension for a long time to come.

The suspension of Mr. Cowan changed all that, and distrust of our own rulers supervened. The Sikhs, who had come forward so readily to help us, were utterly astonished at our incomprehensible ways of rewarding our officers. The Maharaj of Patiala is said to have felt most indignant and very much hurt at the treatment of Mr. Cowan, as it cast the same reflection on himself. The Kooka sect recovered itself, and soon saw that though individual officers here and there were to be feared the British power was a humbug, and terribly afraid of them. One of their Soobahs at Anballa declared that the murder of Lord Mayo and the suspension of Mr. Cowan were calamities sent by God to prove that the Kookas were under his protection! In the districts adjacent to the scene of the rising no one could enter into conversation with any well-to-do Zemindar without being asked the question, When is Mr. Cowan to be sent back?

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To our native feudatories, as well as our own native subjects, the Government decision must be incomprehensible. It should not have required the experiences of two hundred years to teach us that the native mind is absolutely inpenetrable to the Western ideas of justice or legal precedure. They can only look on this question as their own customs teach. If a man receives punishment by Government for injuring a certain class of people, that class is considered to be bedevilled by and under the patronage of the Government. The Kooka sect is now considered to be nursed by Government and if by Government then by all our obsequious subjects, till the viper again finds strength to bite, and no strong hand is near to strangle it. We never can prove to them that it was love of justice that caused Government to ruin Mr. Cowan and we may add Mr. Forsyth. As a matter of fact it was no such thing. It was the worship of the hideous idol, Judicial Procedure, whose car-wheels are crushing down the remains of zeal in all classes of officials. It was not justice to punish Mr. Cowan. He executed murderers and was confirmed in his action by his superior, and his action was not only just but well timed. Its whole effect is now destroyed. We have thrown away the hold it gave us over the peace of the Province, and though our power is too strong to permit of a struggle, we have lost more by turning the native sympathies from us in this matter than we will make up in ten years. Our native subjects care not two straws for procedure in a matter of simple justice, and they will consider Mr. Cowan's action *just* and the Government action unjust to the end of time.

For the effect of the decision upon Mr. Cowan's brother officers in the service and on officials generally, we need only refer to our correspondence columns.

Among all classes, there is but one word, the cry of 'shame.' No doubt that feeling will find its due expression in some unmistakeable and tangible form. But while Englishmen thus give vent to their natural feelings of indignation the decision must fall like lead upon them in their official career.

Circumstances may, will, soon arise in India to require vigorous action on the part of isolated officers but no vigorous action will be forthcoming, and as for the Punjab that Province once noted for the bold energy of officers will soon become as notorious for the helpless vacillation of its district magistrates. The dismissal of Mr. Cowan, the triumph of Procedure over Justice, will be known in future history as the death of Zeal.

"BROAD PRINCIPLES" AS APLIED TO THE KUKA EXECUTION.

The Governor-General, in his orders on the Cowan affair, favours us with a "broad principle—that the law of the land administered by the established courts is the instrument to which he looks for the purpose of maintaining peace." He might just as sagaciously lay down the "broad principle" that he will look to the pendulum to repair his clocks. His Excellency in Council also directs some irony upon those officers who have an unfavourable notion "that law is only for quiet times." But in our opinion it is the Governor-General in Council who is in "grave error" here, and the officers he taunts who are in the right. Law is only for quiet times; fortunately quiet times are the rule, and mutinies and rebellions the rare exception. We do not of course mean that there must be absolute and universal quiet for law to run its course; but that there must not be confusion and anarchy. It is all very well to talk in balanced periods of the supreme majesty of the law; so Sir Harry Vane might have prattled before Cromwell, or Vergniaud before Robespierre. But where is the dignity of the law when courts are barricaded, records burnt, and judges scampering for their lives? The vulgar truth is that law, far from being an autocrat, is the very timid and dependent creature of the sword. It is true that in quiet times we are all anxious to forget this, and we succeed; but as sure as a political *bouleversement* occurs, the hard fact re-appears, and the Governor-General's broad principle is eclipsed by one a great deal earlier and much broader. So that in our opinion there is more truth and sense in the old Eton Grammar than in all this polished and elaborate state-paper:—*inter arma silent leges*, and *sonus populi supremus lex*. The Governor-General tells us that it is the "fixed and settled policy of the Government of India to administer justice with mercy;" and so perhaps it is, though by way of tempering justice with mercy Government dismisses a distinguished official of twenty-two years' blameless service into penury. But we venture to think the Governor-General in Council has a still more fixed and settled policy even than the above—that, namely, of continuing *to be* the "Government of India;" only we must doubt if it is pursuing this policy at all cleverly. Government exists by the capacity and zeal of its servants: without their aid it is Humpty Dumpty. We acknowledge that there are hard as well as soft methods of getting their best work out of servants. For instance Admiral Byng was shot for not doing quite as much as he might have done. His execution would have delighted the Governor-General in Council by its legality; but it was an atrocious murder nevertheless. Still it answered. Thenceforward the object of every captain was to get himself and his crew and his ship as much peppered as possible, and the result was Cape St. Vincent, the Nile, and Trafalgar. Still we doubt if our Government's mode of applying the rough treatment, in the dismissal of one of its servants, is so well calculated *pour encourager les autres*. Punishing lukewarmness may produce zeal, but we should fear that the persecution of one officer for being over-zealous would beget quite a competition and enthusiasm of pedantic irresolution in the rest. The Governor-General's sermon is not likely for instance to create many John Nicholsons in the Punjab. That great man's ways of governing were certainly not the ways of Exeter Hall, nor did he at all recognize the Governor-General's "broad principle;" yet his name is written on the heart of every Englishman in India. Danton was not by any means a nice person; but at least one of his sayings was superb:—*Que je sois infame, mais que la France soit sauvee!* And amongst Englishmen the man will be honoured for ever and not infamous, who, like General Neill, knows when to trample on the law in order to re-establish it.

THE PROPOSED EXTENSION OF THE MONEY ORDER SYSTEM TO INDIA.

(*Englishman.*)

The Home Government are, we hear, seriously entertaining, if they have not already matured, the idea of extending the money-order system to India. By this means hereafter, remittances may be made to England by post-office orders. We hope that before inaugurating the issue of them it will be considered expedient to arrange a very different system to the one now existing, for obviously under the present rules, it would be quite hazardous to purchase a post-office order. The partial failure of the money-order feature in India may in some measure be attributed to the faulty directions given to the various offices, and a glance at some of the general objections that are constantly raised in the way of cashing the orders will, we submit, clearly demonstrate and substantiate our argument. We had best illustrate our tenets more particularly by taking the case of an ordinary application for a post-office order, where a person desires to forward from one station to another a certain sum of money. Having filled in the printed application and paid the usual commission in addition to the amount of his draft, he receives the authority expressed in the form for the officer in charge of the department at the place on which it is drawn to pay the person named in the letter of advice a certain amount. Before presentation of the paper the holder is not unfrequently informed by a curt memo, "that the name of the payee in the letter of advice differs from that of the person signing the order, or still worse, "that the date of the order and that of the advice do not tally," or worse than all, "that the Treasury Officer signing the order has not put his name in the right place." The impropriety of at least two of these objections is at once manifest when it is understood that the sender of the order having duly paid the cost has to suffer for the mistakes of those issuing it—he a *bona fide* and perfectly innocent party! How then can the Government hope to create any confidence in the money-order system when it is so palpably deficient in the first principles of equity? For the purposes of sending home small sums the money-order ought to be a considerable benefit, but the rates of exchange will require to be arranged by an able financial man, and care must be taken to constantly assimilate them with those of the Indian banks. A uniform cost would be hardly practicable, but this is a subject for future consideration, and into which we can hardly enter

THE ARREST OF THE PARK LANE MURDERESS.

Marguerite Dixblanc, the cook to Mdme. Riel, who was murdered recently in Park-lane, has been arrested in Paris, and will be brought to London. The search was singularly simplified in consequence of the discovery of a letter in the post-office which furnished the police with a clue to the whereabouts of Marguerite Dixblanc, who, before leaving London, had written to the Sieur Dubois, Rue Saint Denis, à Paris. This letter was misdirected, the real address of Dubois, who was a charbonnier, being Rue du Port St. Denis; it was opened at the post-office, in order that it might be returned to the writer, and when it was remarked that the signature was that of the woman suspected of having murdered Mdme. Riel, the police were communicated with. The detectives did not take long in making out the real address of Dubois, and on Saturday last they presented themselves at his shop, and found Marguerite measuring charcoal as if she had never done anything else all her life. When the detectives announced their business, she prepared to make a resistance, but seeing that the agents were in force, she allowed herself to be handcuffed. On being questioned she confessed her crime, but declared that it was committed in a moment of passion and not for gain. To this statement she adhered when examined by the magistrate. Her story is that Mdme. Riel was habitually a tyrannical mistress. When dressed for a walk in the park she came to the kitchen and scolded her because no preparations were made for dinner. She then snatched up a saucepan from the cook's hand to put on the fire herself. The cook said, "If I do not give satisfaction pay me by wages and let me go." The mistress replied, "If you leave you will become a street walker." "Say that again, if you dare!" said the cook, and the insult being repeated, she strangled her mistress. The magistrate observed that her nails were very short, and he could not believe that she killed Mdme. Riel with them. The prisoner replied, "I did though, and my nails entered her flesh. I first tried to conceal the body in the dustbin, but I could not. I then took it by the feet, but being unable to drag it, I got a cord and passed it round her waist. Finding the body bent double, I put it round her neck. At this moment the housemaid, who was out on an errand, knocked at the door. I sent her away for beer. Then I tried to drag the body upstairs, but could not, and hid it in the cellar." Marguerite Dixblanc says that the robbery was an afterthought, occasioned by the keys falling from the victim's pocket. After leaving the house in the evening, she states she passed the night at a tavern in Marylebone, but thinking she would be safer in Paris she went there by the morning express on Monday. In Paris she changed her lodgings two or three times, and on Friday removed to the house where she was found by the police. Several of the Bank of England notes stolen from Mdme. Riel's safe, as well as a ring and a dress belonging to the murdered woman, were found in the house in which she first lodged. A Belgian, named Bouillon, and his wife, who lived in his house, were arrested as accomplices but they are likely to get off, owing to the fact that the principal is to be prosecuted in England, and that the provisions of the Extra dition Treaty do not apply to their case. The charcoal dealer at St. Denis said that Dixblanc confessed the murder to him before the police arrived, and he meant to inform them, but advised her she had nothing to fear because she was a Belgian, and also because no cutting instrument being used to drawn blood it was not a murder. A waiter, an old acquaintance of Dixblanc, passed the Tuesday with her at the Gingerbread Fair. They visited shows, rode in merry-go-rounds, played écarté, and threw for macaroons. It was expected that the decree for the extradition of the murderess would be signed on Wednesday, and that she would then be delivered into the custody of the English police officers.—*Pall Mall Budget.*

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" demand ..... 1s. 10 1/2d. do.
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Bombay, 1st May 1872.

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PARIS.

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RESERVE FUND ..... £ 800,000

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THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

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INTEREST is allowed at two per cent. on daily balances.

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INTEREST at three per cent. allowed on money placed in Deposit at seven days' notice.

INTEREST at four per cent., subject to six months' notice of withdrawal.

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HENRI DUVAL, Acting Manager.
14, Rampart Row, Bombay, 31st January 1872.

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Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance up to Rs. 100,000. Should the balances fall below Rs. 1,000 at any time during the half-year, no interest will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

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Bills issued at the current exchange of the day on any of the Branches of the Bank free of extra charge; and approved bills purchased or